



The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1852.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE.
{PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 1842).

The high price of tin is creating an immense demand for shares in good tin mines. At the ROCHIE CONSOLS TIN MINE large returns of tin can be made at a cost of about £20 per ton. Black tin is now over £80 per ton. There are five lodes opened upon in the sett; one that has been driven upon is worth 30 lbs. of tin to the ton of the lode. The supply of tin is practically inexhaustible, and the agent states that profits will be returned to the shareholders directly the machinery, which is now in course of erection, is completed. Mr. CROFTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDS these shares for a great advance in price. The mine is situated at the head of the celebrated Goss Moors, from which millions worth of tin have been raised.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

100 Australian Un., 10s 6	15 Frank Mills, 28s.	10 Roman Gravel, £29½
30 Aberdaunt, 26s. 6d	100 Frontino, 10s.	25 Sweetland Crk., £4½
10 Asheton, £14½	75 Gen. Brazil, 1s 3d pm	15 So. Condurrow, £29½
25 Bwadrain Con., 26s 3	10 Great Laxey, £18½	20 Tankerville, £12½
30 Bwlich Consols, 38s 9d	20 Gunnslake (Clitters), 32s. 6d.	50 Taquaril, 21s. 6d. pm.
20 Bronfloyd, £23½	10 Great Vor, £5½	15 Van Consols, £24½
50 Chontales, 10s.	15 Marke Valley, £7 8s 9	10 W. Chiverton, £43½
30 Caerynon.	150 North Jane, 5s. 6d.	50 West Maria, 32s. 6d.
15 Chiverton Moor, £29½	80 Pectana, 10s. 9d.	75 Wt. Prince of Wales,
25 Drake Walls, 22s. 6d.	20 Pynlimmon, £2½	30 West Tanker., £3½
15 Don Pedro, £2½	30 Pacific, 33s. 6d.	30 West Caradon.
10 East Caradon, £25½	25 Prince of Wales, 33s	25 Wheel Crebor.
5 East Lovell, £21¾	20 Pen'Alit, 30s. 6d.	50 Yudanamatana.
5 Eberhardt, £16¼	15 Rosewall Hill.	
50 Ellipse, £2½ pm.		

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

Daily Price-List free on application.

Bankers: The Metropolitan Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROMGORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, NORTH LEVANT.—Mr. Y. CHRISTIAN recommends these shares at £3 10s.

per share, since which the mine has paid five dividends, commencing at 5s., and gradually increasing to 15s. per share, which will be declared on Wednesday next. Mr. C. is a buyer or seller.

POLBRENE.—This mine is on the eve of giving dividends. The stamps are at work, and tin will soon be sold. Mr. C. recommends the purchase of these shares for early dividends.

WEST POLBRENE.—Mining operations have commenced, and Mr. C. also recommends the purchase of the shares. He will upon application furnish every information, with prospectus and map of the St. Agnes district.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. G. D. SANDY, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, RECOMMENDS FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE the following shares, and can afford reliable information respecting the same:—Van Consols, South Condurrow, West Jewell, Hobb's Hill, West Esgair Lio, and Tamar Valley. SPECIAL BUSINESS in all these shares.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

T. R. has the FOLLOWING SHARES left in his hands FOR SALE unreservedly, which must be sold:—

200 Aberdaunt.	200 Frontino.	270 Taquaril.
100 Bedford Consols.	31 Hingston Down.	40 Virtuous Lady.
50 Bedford United.	150 Holmbush and Kelly.	60 West Bassett.
150 Chiverton Moor.	Bray.	30 West Drakewalls.
50 Chontales.	7 North Roskear.	15 Perran Virgin.
100 Caldbeck Fells.	55 Okef Tor.	47 Prince of Wales.
30 Ellipse.	140 Pen'Alit.	150 Princess of Wales.
100 Florence & Tuckin.	35 Queen.	

Money advanced to any extent upon good marketable mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England. Office hours Ten to Four.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREAD- NEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE. Business in all Stocks and Shares for cash or account.

FOR SALE:—

10 Great Laxey.	75 Taquaril Gold.	15 South Condurrow.
10 Great Vor.	50 Ellipse Gold.	10 Tankerville.
5 East Lovell.	15 Sweetland Creek.	10 Drake Walls.
25 Van Consols.	25 Prince of Wales.	10 West Chiverton.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

JOHN LEAN, M.E. AND CO. STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. J. L. late manager of Silver and Copper Mines, Chili, and more recently from Cornwall.

Gold, Silver, and other Metallic Mines examined, surveyed, and reported on at home or abroad.

Stocks or shares negotiated in every kind of available security.

The following should be purchased at once for a rise in the market, or as an investment, especially the EAST LLANGYNOG shares. We have seen this extraordinary mine, and believe it will soon turn out to be one of the richest lead mines in the Principality. We can offer these shares at £2 5s. each; Tankerville shares at present market price, as well as Aberdaunt, Terras Tin, Tincroft, Dolcoath, and Great Wheal Vor shares.

Also the fully-paid ABERDAUNT shares. These will have a considerable rise. The mine is looking well throughout.

Our Guide to Investors is now ready for issue. Copies forwarded on application, free to clients.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO., 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—

20 Australian Un., 10s 6d	20 East Seton, 22s. 6d.	10 Penbells, £5 8s. 9d.
20 Aberdaunt, 24s. 9d.	5 Eberhardt, £16.	50 Prince of Wales, 33s 6
10 Asheton, £14½	20 Ellipse, 7s. 6d.	2 Providence, £25.
50 Bwadrain, 25s. 6d.	20 E. Grenville, £2 10s 9d	5 Roman Grav., £2 13 6
20 Blue Hills, £2 8s. 9d.	20 Frank Mills, 27s. 6d.	20 Rosewall Hill, 18s. 6d
20 Bwlich Consols, 38s.	50 Frontino, 10s.	20 Rhylatlog, £23½
10 Cefn Consols, £3½	100 Gt. So. Chiverton, 4s 6	25 So. Condurrow, £5 8 9
1 Carr Brea, £55.	22 Great Lovell, 32s. 6d.	50 So. Aurora, £5 ex div.
15 Caerphilly Col., £2½	5 Great Laxey, £18½	20 South Merilyn, £3.
10 Chiverton Moor, £29½	10 Great Vor, £5½	1 Sth. Frances, £31½
30 Chiv. Valley, £2 8s. 9d	10 Great Western, 35s.	20 Sweetland, £4½
20 Drake Walls, 20s. 9d.	20 Lovell Consols, 4s. 3d.	30 So. Gt. Work, 2s. 6d.
1 Devon Consols, £10s.	5 Marke Valley, £7½	5 Tankerville, £12 13s 9
1 Doleath, £130.	1 New Seton, £21.	3 Tincroft, £49½
20 Don Pedro, £1 16s 3d pm.	20 North Crofty, £2 15s 6	2 Trumpet Cons., £22½
5 Ding Dong, £14½	20 Nangles, 17s. ex call.	50 Taquaril, 21s. 3d. pm.
5 East Lovell, £21¾	50 New Beldon, 13s. 3d.	50 Terras, 32s. 6d.
10 East Pool, £11½	10 North Pool, £5.	10 Tin Valley, 4s. 6d.
15 East Caradon, £3½	25 Pen'Alit, 30s. 6d.	3 West Chiverton, 24s.
	30 North Jane, 5s. 3d.	50 Van Consols.

In order to prevent disappointment to purchasers residing in the country, no applications from shareholders will be entertained till Monday morning. Telegrams promptly attended to.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

1 Devon Great Consols, 100 Bronfloyd, 20 South Condurrow, 4 East Lovell, 55 Trevarrack, 10 Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 50 West Tremayne, 5 Tankerville, 10 Pynlimmon, 50 Prince of Wales, 200 West Pant-y-go, 15 Rose and Chiverton, 40 Chiverton, 35 West Tankerville, 30 Roman Gravel, 5 West Chiverton, 7 South Frances, 80 New Beldon, 100 East Chiverton, 2 Van, 50 Van Consols, 1 Dolcoath, 2 New Seton, 10 Perran Virgin, 45 East Grenville, 3 Wheel Jane, 160 Taquaril, 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 200 General Brazilian, 120 Frontino and Bolivia, 100 Anglo-Italian.

Mr. BUDGE advises the purchase of Bwadrain Consols shares. If investors compare this mine with others selling at higher prices, they cannot fail to recognise in it a bona fide undertaking.

THE ROMAN GRAVELS LEAD MINING COMPANY (NEAR THE SNAILBEACH AND TANKERVILLE LEAD MINES, SHROPSHIRE).

Particulars of this Important and Profitable Lead Mine are to be found in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, Feb. 17, No. 622.

Further particulars will be given in future Circulars.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

THE SHROPSHIRE LEAD MINING DISTRICT.— PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, Feb. 17, No. 622, contains the Fourth Portion of a Review of the Shropshire Lead Mining District—to be continued in future numbers.

It also contains information on the Leading Mines of Cornwall and Shropshire.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELL, No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Daily price-list on application.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in all descriptions of market- able SHARES on the most favourable terms, particularly the shares of Gold Mines.

W. T. can furnish his clients with the fullest particulars of the Taquaril and the Ellipse Mines, to which his business is mainly directed.

FIVE CARN BREA SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Frank Mills, Great Western, Caldbeck Fells, West Godolphin, Wheel Agar, West Tankerville, and East Seton shares.

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MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO. STOCK AND SHARE- DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—

20 Aberdaunt, £1 4 9	50 Great So. Chiverton.	3 So. Frances, £31 15s.
20 Anglo-Australian, 8s.	20 Gt. Wh. Lovell, £1 12 6	50 South Great Work, 2s
20 Blue Hills, £2 8s. 9d.	10 Great Vor, £5 10s.	10 Tankerville, £12 17s 6
10 Chiv. Valley, £2 5s.	10 North Crofty, £2 11s.	25 Taquaril, 12s. 9d. pm.
30 Drake Walls, £1 14 3d	50 Pen'Alit, £1 12s.	50 Tin Hill, offered wanted
10 East Carn Brea, 2s 6d	10 Pynlimmon, £2 4s.	40 Terras.
5 East Lovell, £21 5s.	50 Prince of Wales, £1 13 9	50 Van Consols, £2 5s.
25 Frank Mills, £1 8s 6d	2 Providence, £25½	3 Wt. Chiverton, £42½
20 Great Retallack, £1 3	3 Roman Gravel, £9 17	30 W. Pant-y-go, 14s. 3d.
25 Great Rock, £1 7s. 6d.	25 Rosewall Hill, £1 9s 6	

TAQUARIL RECOMMENDED FOR A GREAT RISE.— WANTED, FOR CASH:—

South Condurrow.	East Bassett.	New Seton.
North Crofty.	South Frances.	Carn Camborne.
Carn Brea.	New Looe.	Kitty (Lelant).
Tincroft.	Cook's Kitchen.	

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FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

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MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE:—

50 Asheton, £4 6s. 3d.	5 East Lovell, £31½.	100 Pacific, 31s.
35 Aberdaunt, 24s.	100 Frontino, 10s.	100 Rosewall Hill and
100 Anglo-Bras., 3s. 9d.	10 Gt. Caradon, offered wd.	Ransom, 29s.
50 Australian Un., 10s.	15 Great Vor, £6.	100 Rosa Grande, 6s. 6d.
15 Bronfloyd, £2 6s. 3d.	100 Gen. Brazilian, 17s 6d	5 Tincroft, £50.
25 Bwlich Consols, £1 15s	7 Herodsfoot, £42½.	15 Tankerville, £12½.
10 Blue Hills, £2 10s.	50 Hingston Down, 12s 6d.	5 Trumpet Cons., £22½
5 Cape Copper, £17s.	50 Lovell Consols, 5s.	100 Taquaril, 35s.
10 Chontales, 10s.	25 North Crofty, £23½.	50 Tan-yr-Alit., 25s.
100 Don Pedro, £2 12s. 6d	30 Nangles, 17s. 6d.	50 Van Consols, £23½.
1 Devon Cons., £107½	15 New Lovell, 32s. 6d.	20 West Jewell, £2 8s.
50 Drake Walls, 21s.	10 North Down, 5s.	10 W. Pant-y-go, 12s. 6d
50 East Chiverton, 10s.	50 Prince of Wales, 34s.	15 West Chiverton.
100 Ellipse, 32s. 6d.	35 Perran Virgin, 32s.	2 Wheel Jane, £50 10s.
50 East Seton, 22s. 6d.	50 Pen'Alit, 32s. 6d.	10 Wheel Kitty, £29½.
5 East Pool, £11.	5 Penbells, £5 7s. 6d.	5 Wheel Margaret.

Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents free.

References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT, 5, WHITEHALL, S.W.

Mr. Thompson advises the immediate purchase of THORNHILL REEF GOLD shares (Victoria). The issued capital is only £15,000, which amount will contrast favourably for dividends with some of the more pretentious companies having immense capital. The mine is fully proved, and has large reserves already laid open.

ENDEAN AND CO. STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TERRAS TIN MINE.—We advise the purchase of these shares without delay, being convinced that it will soon be one of the leading tin dividend-paying mine in the country. The company is limited. We advise only limited liability companies, cautioning investors to avoid the Cost-Book System as they would a serpent.

ABERDAUNT is improved. The Van lode will yield 4 tons of lead per fm. Investors may take their agents, or go and see for themselves. These shares will have a considerable advance in price, and should be bought for investment. EAST LLANGYNOG.—Our Mr. ENDEAN has just returned from this mine, is convinced of its value, and would especially advise the immediate purchase of shares at £2 5s. each for a rise or investment. We have 45 shares for sale. From the important discoveries already made, and the quantities of ore being brought to surface, containing rocks of solid lead from 1 cwt. to 7 cwt. each, and parcels of ore going into the market within a few weeks of the formation of the company, and knowing the adjoining mine on the same lode has paid over £1,000,000 in profits, we feel assured this mine will be in the Dividend List almost immediately. We strongly advise it to our clients, and would suggest that from the great success of this undertaking, other properties are being secured in the district bordering upon the same name, but should be dealt in with great caution.

Mr. ENDEAN, having recently returned from the Welsh mining districts, is in a position to advise whether to buy or sell in either mine now before the public. A negligible stocks dealt in for cash or account. Our bureau of mines and guide to bona fide investments, with price current, will be forwarded free on application to clients.

ENDEAN and Co., 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., Members of the Lombard Exchange, Lombard-street.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

RHYDTALOG SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Particular attention is called to this company's property as an improving investment, and likely to become one of the richest and most profitable of the Welsh lead mines.

Application for shares should immediately be made, in order to obtain them at the present market price, to—

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Business operations in Mining Shares negotiated at close market rates. Daily Price-List on application.

Parties holding mining shares not having daily quotations, can learn their correct market value on application to Mr. THOMAS.

SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW Also, prices, &c.

By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.
Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1855.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS

have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Pacific Gold.	Tankerville.	Carn Camborne.
East Lovell.	East Caradon.	Bronfloyd.
Sweetland Creek.	Taquaril.	Great Rock.
Marke Valley.	Tincroft.	Ellipse.

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LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 percent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions.

Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.

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MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

Publishers of the "Investment Record and Mining Review." SPECIAL BUSINESS in Taquaril, Eberhardt, and Ellipse. Sales or purchases effected at closest prices.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. E. BREWIS AND CO. STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 18, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Opposite the National Provincial Bank of England.)

Telegrams promptly attended to.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 34, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, for cash or account, free of commission:—

50 Perran Consols, 12s	100 W. Rhylatlog, 13s 3	50 Great Royalton, 22s 6
40 Aberdaunt.	25 Carn Camborne, £17½	35 Exmouth Silver-Lead
60 Taquaril, 22s. 6d. pm.	50 Terras Tin.	25s. 6d.
75 New Grassington, 13s	10 Roman Gravel, £9½	30 North Crofty, £21 13s 9
10 Van Consols.	100 West Tankerville.	20 Gwydyr Park, 11s.
50 Holmbush and Kelly	35 Cwmneol Slate and	25 Tankerville, £12 17 6
Bray, 7s. 6d.	Slab Quarry (£4 10s	10 Cefn Consols.
10 Eberhardt, £15½.	paid), £2 13s.	13 East Lovell, £31½.
25 Harewood Consols, 4s	50 Llanarmon.	100 New Rosario, 25s.
100 Bryn Royalton.	120 Prince of Wales, 34s 6	20 So. Condurrow, £23½.
65 New Beldon, 13s. 6d.	East Llangynog, £2¼	50 East Grenville, £3 3 9

EAST LLANGYNOG MINE.—A great improvement has taken place in this mine during the past week, a solid leader of lead having been met with 8 in. wide. Mr. H. M. advises the immediate purchase of shares for an advance in price. Taquaril, South Condurrow, Great Vor, West Jewell, North Crofty, Terras, and Van Consols also strongly recommended.

A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

HOODE AND CO. STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS, 9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

We recommend immediate investment in the EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited), the shares in which, as we anticipated, have advanced in price, and still rising. A great improvement is reported this week in the 11 fm. level, in the wings on the south lode; 5 inches wide solid lead has been discovered. At ABERDAUNT a third parcel of lead will be sent to market in a few days. These shares are certain to increase greatly in value, and should be purchased at once. Investors are advised to purchase quickly into Mexican mines, the richest field now offered for English enterprise. We are always in possession of the earliest and most reliable information. The GUATAMAZIN, advised exclusively by us, has risen in value in six months from £240,000 to £290,000. We are in a position to do even better with another mine. Confidential information to clients only.

At the rate of One Guinea per annum, we give Investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

Our Circular for February is now ready, and contains mineral statistics of the highest value, as well as a list of approved mining and other investments. Intending investors should apply for a copy immediately. Price 6d., free to clients.

FOR SALE:—Aberdaunt: 50 Terras, fully paid; 30 East Llangynog, £2 5s.; 20 East Terras, fully paid, £1; New Rosario, fully paid, £1 5s.; 30 Cwm Ricket; 15 El Chien.

WANTED.—£5000, on Parliamentary security.

HOODE and Co., 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR, published on the first Wednesday in each month. Subscription, 5s. a year, including postage; a single copy, 6d.

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BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM HAS TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY
ST. ALLEN MILLS, TRURO,
Beg to call attention to their WARRANTED WATERPROOF SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES, adapted for SUBMARINE BLASTING and USE IN WET GROUND GENERALLY.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

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MINERS' DRILLS, &c.,

Forgings in Steel; Steel Shafting;
Piston Rods, Axles, &c.

Double Shear Steel; Spring Steel;

Blister Steel;

TITANIC STEEL WIRE RODS."

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PATENTEES,
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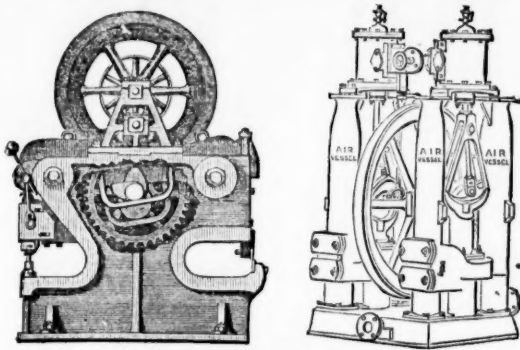
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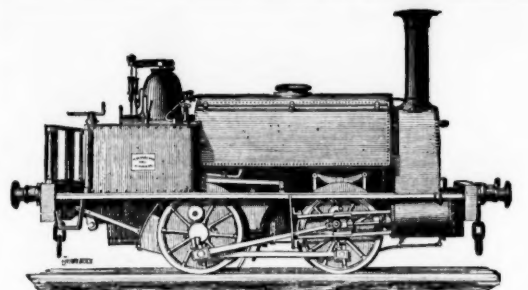
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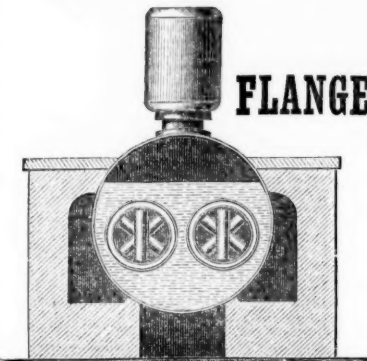
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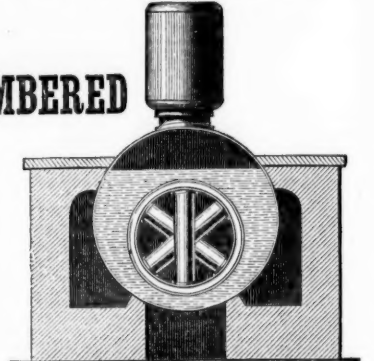
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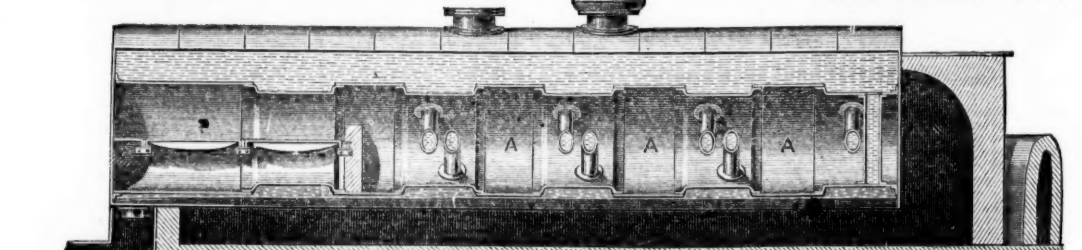
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Meetings of Public Companies.

MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place, on Wednesday Mr. A. BROGDEN, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. N. M. MAXWELL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said he was happy to congratulate the shareholders upon having had a more prosperous year than any since he had been connected with the company. The year had resulted in a greater profit as well as in the largest yield of ore, the amount exceeding that of the previous year by 1000 tons. Owing to the advance in wages, which took place at the beginning of the year, the expense of raising the ore had been somewhat higher than the year preceding. A very large amount had been expended in tutwork searching for ore, but notwithstanding the increased charges the gross cost per ton exceeded that of the previous year by only 14d. per ton, which, considering every circumstance, must be regarded as a very satisfactory result. On the other hand, there had been a rise in the price of ore, the price realised being about 3d. to 4d. per ton more than during previous years, and experienced gentlemen in the room, as well as those connected with the iron trade, led one to think that there would be from time to time—subject, of course, to fluctuations—a gradual advance in the price, and a higher appreciation of this particular class of ore. The accounts had been maintained in the same form to afford every opportunity of comparing the respective items. Some of their friends at previous meetings had asked for information with respect to the "stable account." He found by an analysis of that item which he had caused to be made that it included the drivers and boys attending to the points, as well as those connected with the manipulation of the wagons. The actual cost of the horses was per week each, which all would admit was moderate charge. During the last two months another reduction of the mortgage upon their property had taken place; the amount paid off had been 7000l., making in two years 14,000l. This year the 7000l. was provided in this manner—4000l. of debentures, which were freely taken by the public; and the remaining 3000l. was taken from the profit and loss account, and was charged against that account, so that 2000l. was taken off the profit and loss, instead of being applied to dividend. In addition to this there was the sum of 1000l. carried forward to the balance of the next account, so as to leave money in hand as a reserve for any contingency that may arise. The total profits, therefore (of 12,000l.), the directors proposed to appropriate thus:—Two-thirds as dividend, and the remainder in the way he had already indicated. The directors thought the profits might fairly be partly applied to the improvement of the position of the company, and partly in remunerating them for their investment. The researches made for ore during the year he could not say had been quite successful, but, not immediately finding ore where they would like it to be; but he knew from experience that in hematite mining one must expect to go on for a considerable time in the dark; and he had, however, never known but one instance in which the ore worked out. Perseverance and proper zeal almost invariably ended in fresh discoveries. The directors had made arrangements to search for ore in the adjoining property, which was of considerable extent, and bore the same geological features as that which they were now working; and he hoped the explorations would result in some further discovery. Such as such he had been engaged for the taking of a lease upon certain royalties. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted. Mr. GREENHILL seconded the proposition.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR mentioned that the increased product of the year had been obtained under some disadvantages, the price of labour having been higher, while the stores in the bottom of the mine had diminished in richness. As to the future, there was a very extensive system of exploration being carried on in search for further deposits, and, although the result had not been very satisfactory during the present year, some good returns had been made from the trials made at the 40, at Taylor's shaft. At that point there had been a very fine course of ore 20 fathoms long in one direction, and not quite so long in the others—that was in entirely new ground, and there was much to hope for in the future. In one direction there were 200 fms. of ground before the boundary was reached, and being the same formation, they were almost certain to find the ore running through it, but whether it would be as rich or richer could only be proved by doing so.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that it was not proposed to raise additional capital to prosecute these researches, it was simply an extension of the present works.

The motion adopting the report and accounts was put, and carried unanimously, and a dividend of 4s. per share (free of income-tax) was declared.

The retiring directors (Messrs. Laukaster and Fry) were re-elected, and Mr. Scott was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a shareholder, stated that the question of paying an interim dividend had engaged the attention of the board, and such steps would be taken as exigencies required.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

NANGILES MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the office, Poultry, on Wednesday, Mr. ALEXANDER TAYLOR in the chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The statements of accounts were submitted, which showed a debit balance of 10637. 19s. 2d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 15.—In presenting to you our report to-day I think, to make it as plain as possible, it will be necessary, in the first place, to refer to the stamping-machinery, which we bought of the Welsh Gold Mining Company, in North Wales. At the time of our last meeting we were putting that machinery on board the ship at Aberystwyth, and I am happy to inform you that the machinery, consisting of a 36-in. cylinder engine with two 9-ton boilers, also seven 12-head axles, stamp-heads, lifters, &c., is all landed at the port of Devoran, Cornwall, within 2½ miles of the mine. About 80 out of the 185 tons is on the mine, and as soon as the roads (which have been in a very bad state, owing to the severe frost and snow) are improved we shall bring the whole of the machinery on the mine. During this time we have levelled the ground intended for the stamping-floor, cleared out the foundation of the engine-house, and have a large quantity of good building stone brought on the mine. We found it would be very unwise to commence building the engine-house during a very severe weather which we have experienced the last three months. The weather is now improving, and we hope to commence building the engine-house shortly. We have built the house for the calciner, and fixed it in its place; the arsenic flues will be completed in a fortnight. In the meantime we intend putting up an additional 12-head axle to our present drawing-machine; this will give us 28 heads of stamp. These we shall work with our drawing machine until our 36-in. stamping-engine is erected. Our ground is in just the position as reported on at the last meeting, which was:—We have the following stops, which are available when our new stamping-engine is ready—No. 1 stop, over the 56, can be worked by six men; the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. No. 2 stop, over the 56, can be worked by six men; the lode is worth 14l. per fath. In No. 3 stop, in the bottom of the 56, by six men, the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. In the rise over the 56, by six men, the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. In No. 1 stop, over the 46, by four men, the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. In No. 2 stop, over the 46, by four men, at 9l. per fathom. In No. 3 stop, over the 46, by four men, the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 36 we have opened a large quantity of ground, worth from 8l. to 10l. per fathom; our average price for stamping is about 4l. 10s. per fathom. We have been working at Treonking's shaft, but have not made the communication alluded to in our last report, owing to the surface water, which has prevented us from sinking the Derrick shaft; we are rising against the shaft, and expect to hole and let down the water in about three weeks from this time; we shall be able to put 20 men to work here on a lode worth on the average 10l. per fathom; price for stamping about 5l. per fathom. Owing to the breakage of a doorpiece in our lift of pumps from the adit to the 36, we have been prevented from working in a great measure on Deebie's lode. The breakage has also prevented us from working our stamps-axe, which has affected our sale of tin considerably. To place ourselves in a safe position, and to guard against a similar misfortune in future, we have put in a new lift of pumps in Bread and Cheese shaft, and also attached 130 fms. of surface rods to our engine. We have nearly completed this work, and hope to get the water down again shortly; this, we feel satisfied, will enable us to keep back the extra flow of water in future winters. Our opinion of the mine is the same as we have several times expressed—that if we erect suitable machinery, and work on a large scale, we shall have a lasting and profitable mine; our lode is large, averaging 6 ft. wide. We have not, as in several of our Cornish mines, to go 300 fms. deep for our tin; our deepest point of working will be only 80 fms. from surface. We can draw our tin stuff cheap, and the lode is not expensive for breaking. We shall study to lay down our new tin-dressing apparatus on the most approved principle, at the same time as economically as consistent with these important works.—JAMES ROWE, JAMES ROWE, Jun.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the accounts be passed and allowed, and, together with the agents' report, that they be entered on the minutes, adding that the manager was present to afford any additional information the shareholders might desire.

Capt. Rowe, in reply to questions from different shareholders, said that the reason the cost had been so much above the returns was because the erection of the stamps had been very considerably retarded by reason of the severe winter, from which also other material work had been delayed. In addition to this, they had been compelled to stop the engine for repairs. New condensing work had been added to the stamps, which effected a saving in fuel of 50 per cent. From Deebie's lode alone they would have returned 3 tons of tin, which would have yielded a large profit, but had been prevented from returning it in consequence of a breakage to the machinery. Referring to the coal account, he mentioned that 1000 had been charged more than the quantity consumed. The machinery, which they purchased in Wales, had cost, including freight to Cornwall, 12500l., and it could not have been purchased in Cornwall for 16000l. It will be remembered that the estimate for purchasing the necessary machinery, erecting it, and laying out the dressing-floor, was 80000l., and that amount would not be exceeded. It was no use to work the mine for tin on a small scale—they should crush between 2000 and 3000 tons per month for tin on a small scale at that rate to last them for 30 years, so that directly the machinery went to work profits would be re-established.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether Wheel Jane had not adopted the same means

with regard to its tin-dressing machinery as that now in course of completion at Nangiles?

Capt. Rowe replied in the affirmative, stating that if Wheel Jane were not now provided with steam-stamps it would be working at a loss of 500l. per month, whereas it was paying in dividends 9l. per share annually. Nangiles was working upon the same lode, and if they had now to employ the same dressing machinery as they would have had 20 years since, he (Capt. Rowe) would not recommend the shareholders to work Nangiles for tin; it was because of the great and economical improvements in the dressing-machinery that he believed Nangiles would become a paying mine to the shareholders to know from Capt. Rowe if the main lode in Nangiles was the Wheel Jane lode?

Capt. Rowe said there could be no doubt whatever as to that being the case, but in addition said that they had Deebie's lode, which was richer than the main lode.

Mr. H. G. SHARP asked how many fathoms of unexplored ground there were between Nangiles and Wheel Jane?—Capt. Rowe said there were 200 fms., and he had no doubt it was all tin ground; and it was a most promising feature that the produce of the stuff improved as they extended their operations eastward towards Wheel Jane.

The accounts were passed and allowed, and (together with the agents' report) were ordered to be entered in the minutes.

A call of 4s. 5d. per share was made, making with the amount already called up 7l. 10s. per share.

The CHAIRMAN asked if Capt. Rowe thought the mine would pay for tin if the price of that metal should decline in value 10l. or 15l. per ton, that Nangiles would pay when the machinery was erected.

After some further discussion, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

NORTH LOVELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Poultry, on Wednesday, Mr. JOHN ANDREWS in the chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted for the six months ending December, which showed a balance in hand of 10027. 16s. 2d.

The agent's report was read, as follows:—

Feb. 15.—Since the last meeting of the shareholders we have sunk the engine-shaft from 14 ft. below the 12 to the 32, and have driven the 22 fm. level 9 ft. east and 3 ft. west. The lode has produced saving work for tin all the depth of sinking. This 10 fms. has been in quarry ground, which is invariably found in the Wendron district. In this channel of ground the lode has generally been found in a disturbed, unsettled state. About 9 ft. up from the bottom of the engine-shaft we met with a favourable change in the strata. The lode became more regular, and most of the iron has left it. The lode is chiefly composed of peach, highly charged with muddle (a very favourable indication), and some very rich work for tin. Some samples taken from the lode were worth from 20l. to 30l. per ton of stuff. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is looking highly promising. I fully believe in a fathom or two we shall have a thorough good lode. We are obliged to drive the 22 east and west a few fathoms to take up the water, and also cut a pit; when this is done we shall commence sinking again with all speed to the 32. We have driven the 12 to 23 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and holed it to the derick-shaft. This has given us first-rate ventilation. In driving the level we met with some tin ground, which will stop at a pit. We have also driven a derick-shaft, at 23. 17s. 6d., and a 10 ft. level, which will come under extensive "old mine" workings. I have no doubt of finding runs of tin ground by driving this level. I would again beg to direct attention to No. 2 lode, which is 10 fathoms north of our engine lode. There are surface workings on this lode for 100 fms. in length. I thought of commencing a cross-cut to intersect this lode at the 22, but seeing that we are only just through the quarry ground at the 22, I think it better to wait until we get to the 32 before commencing to drive the cross-cut. From the quantity of ground opened at the 12, and the sinking of the engine-shaft to fms. 12, I consider our prospects for having a profitable mine very good indeed; seldom, if ever, have I experienced better, so far as the lode has been developed. The granite in the bottom of the engine-shaft is changed into a character precisely as that of East Lovell, which mine we join to the south. The section of the working on the engine lode will show the extensive workings carried on by the old men. They must have had a considerable quantity of tin from these two lodes. Our 30-in. cylinder engine is working well, and costing very little for coal.—JAMES ROWE.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the accounts be passed and allowed, and that the agents' report be entered on the minutes.

Capt. ROWE, in reply to the questions of shareholders, stated that he regarded the recent improvement that had taken place at the bottom of the shaft as a most encouraging feature, and the encouragement was the greater when they recollected that they adjoined such a rich mine as East Lovell. He might mention that a powerful pumping engine, now erected, capable of carrying the water to the level of the 32, and also enable them to explore the other lode to which he had referred in his report. Stones of tin had been taken from the bottom of the shaft which had yielded at the rate of 5s. per cent. of black tin to the ton of stuff. Shareholders, however, must not be led away by supposing that they were going to have riches to that extent, for if the stuff proved only one-fourth as rich as those stones, North Lovell would be a very good mine in a short time, the average of the county not being more than one-tenth as rich. The lode was parallel to East Lovell lode, and what was of material importance was that it was worked by the same cross-course, therefore it was most desirable that they should back their levels to that cross-course. They were run in settled ground, the granite coming in precisely as in East Lovell. Another advantage was that the mine being shallow, most of the expenditure was incurred in opening the ground and erecting machinery. Tin made shallow throughout the whole of the Wendron district, and he believed the next level would open up a profitable mine, and that point—which would be a depth of 32 fathoms—would be reached in about 100 fms. more.

The accounts were passed and allowed, and together with the agent's report were ordered to be entered in the minutes.

The committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

ROCHE CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Finch-lane, yesterday.

Mr. J. H. CROFTS, London manager and secretary, in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the meeting held on Nov. 18 were confirmed. The balance-sheet showed a cash balance in favour of the adventurers of 1477. 13s. 6d., and a balance of assets over liabilities, after charging January cost and bills, of 1307. 3s. 6d.

The agent's report was then read, as follows:—

During the last three months we have had severe weather, and, therefore, we have not made that progress we should otherwise have done, but I now hope to make rapid progress, the weather being everything that can be desired. Since the last quarterly meeting the masons have completed the fly-wheel and cylinder loadings, and a full pair of men are now engaged in building the engine-house, and should the weather continue fine, like the present, we shall have the house up in a fortnight from the present time, and the roof put on, when the engineers will at once commence heaving in the engine. I estimate that it will take three months to fix the engine and 16 heads of stamps after the house is up, and I do not think we can do with less time. In this time I should lay out the dressing-floors complete for the 16 heads, so that the moment the stamps are set to work we should be in a position to stamp tin stuff that is now at the surface; and as I reported to you at the commencement, the supply left by the old workers is increasing, we can supply the stamps at once with this tin stuff, so that good returns of tin may be sent into the market from this source, but as the lodes are very much richer, we shall be sending large quantities from them. You have five lodes in your set: one is 10 ft. wide. We sunk a shaft 7 fms., and drove into it, when we were driven out by water, and have not seen it since. We had only just time to take out some very rich stones of tin. I shall cut down this shaft for the engine-shaft, and it will be a most convenient place to cross-cut all the other lodes, from which immense supplies of tin stuff can be sent up for the stamps. You have also the Castle and Dinas elvan course running completely through your set, and near the engine-shaft. No time shall be lost in getting these 16 heads to work; everything shall be pushed on with the utmost dispatch, and judging from the luxuriant supplies of tin stuff, you will very soon be in a position to supply any number of stamps, the engine being a 30-in. cylinder. I beg herewith to send you estimate of costs for the next three months.—THOMAS PARKES.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception of the report and balance-sheet, congratulated the shareholders on their being in such a good position. Referring to the balance-sheet, he did not think he could add anything beyond stating that, besides the balance in hand, the shareholders would see credit taken for arrears of calls amounting to 1351. 14s., which were good. Every liability had been charged, and beyond the contracts in force, the mine was totally free from debt. He estimated that to place the mine in working order 5000l. would be required beyond the present assets over liabilities. This estimate had been arrived at by carefully going over every item of expense. Referring to the report, he said the shareholders would see that it was anticipated that in three months the machinery would be in a position to work, and commence making returns from the immense quantities of tin stuff. Captain Parkes had stated that the tin stuff at surface, of which there was a practically inexhaustible supply, could be put in the stamps for 6d. per ton, leaving a profit of 5s. 6d. per ton, at the present price of tin. Besides this they had five rich lodes, which they intended at once developing, and then any number of stamps could be supplied. He hoped that the next meeting would be held on the mine, to start the machinery; and trusted that many of the shareholders would attend, and, if convenient, to be present. The prospects altogether were most brilliant, and with such a property, it could not be long before entering the Dividend List. (Applause.) The Chairman then concluded by formally moving the reception of the accounts and report.

Mr. FERDINAND R. KIRK, in seconding the motion, observed that from his knowledge of the mine he could most cordially endorse the remarks of the Chairman as to the great value of the property, and the good prospects of the shareholders soon seeing a good return for their outlay. He derived his knowledge from several personal visits. In company with the Chairman, he went over the set last week; and while there could be no doubt of the great value of the lodes, he thought the most favourable, if not unique, feature was the great quantity of tin stuff left by the ancients, the profits on which, he thought, would amply raise a fund for the further development of the mine. (Heard.)

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that if the rule were more generally followed of charging up all liabilities, they would be spared many disclosures, such as had lately occupied the attention of the Stannaries Court. Mining legitimately conducted was, he contended, the best of all investments.

The accounts were then passed and allowed, and the agent's report adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said they were now come to the question of call. Looking to

the amount in hand, and to come in, he considered that 2s. 6d. a share would be sufficient to pay for all items, except foundry supplies necessary for the engine and stamps, the bills for which would come into the next account. He, therefore, moved that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be now made.

This was seconded by Mr. JAMES CROFTS.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

WHEEL KITTY (ST. AGNES) MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Tuesday, Mr. W. TEAGUE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, made up to the end of November, which showed a credit balance of 26927. 13s. 2d. The profit on the three months' operations was 19157. 9s. 1d.

The report was read, as follows:—

Feb. 15.—In consequence of the new shaft being sunk by the side of the lode under the 18 fathom level there is nothing to report as to value; the men are making fair progress with the sinking. In the 118 ft. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is improved in the last taking up, being now worth 20l. per fath. In the 118 ft. level, driving east of shaft, the lode at present is disordered by a gossan. In the 106 ft. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 18l. per fathom, with a very kindly appearance. In the 103 ft. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 27. per fathom. In the 91 ft. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 15l. per fathom. In the 91 ft. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing good stones of tin. In the 82 ft. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fathom. In the 82 ft. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fathom. In the 82 ft. level, driving west on the old lode, west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is at present unproductive. No lode has been taken up in the winze sinking under the 106 ft. level for the past month; we believe the lode to be worth for tin 20l. per fathom. We are pleased to say the prospects throughout the mine continue to look well, and with the present price for tin we shall pay the present dividend for a very long while to come.—W. TEAGUE, S. DAVEY.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. The accounts showed that the ore sold during the three months realised 42497. from which had to be deducted the costs, amounting to 23347. leaving a profit of 19157. which, added to the undivided balance carried forward at the last meeting, made the present credit balance 26927. The committee had duly considered the question of dividend, and had determined to recommend that it be 7s. 6d. per share, which was an increase as compared with the amount paid at the last meeting. That would leave 5017. to be added to the undivided balance, increasing the amount to 10827. As far as the mine was concerned, it continued to look much as usual, for while some points had fallen off others had improved in value.

Mr. KING said the best report was that from the time the mine began to pay dividends the amount had been gradually increased, while their manager informed them that the prospects of the mine were good.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

A dividend of 7s. 6d. per share was declared.

The CHAIRMAN said that this satisfactory result had not been realised without the active co-operation of their agents, as an acknowledgment of which he did not think they could do better than to give them one month's salary.

A resolution to that effect was at once unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Chester Cheston was added to the committee, in the place of Mr. Reece, deceased.

Mr. KING, in reply to a question, mentioned that the whole of the merchants' bills had been discharged with the exception of the three months charged in the present accounts.

The CHAIRMAN added that everything had been paid and charged up to the time of the audit to-day, against the sales made during the same three months.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, who, in acknowledgment, said that he was pleased to find his services had met with approval, and he hoped he should continue to merit it.—The meeting then separated.

At the Crenver and Wheel Abraham United Mines meeting, to be held on Friday, the report to be submitted states that the cash receipts on share account have been 27,3257. which, added to the items for ore sold (32247.), and interest on deposit account (2197.), made a total of 31,2727. against which the expenditure had amounted to 26,7777. leaving a cash balance in hand of 44957. The estimated working expenses, at the present rate, for January, February, March, and April, one-third of which is incurred but not paid, and the rest will accrue, is 48907.; and there will be due to the vendors, by instalments running over the next 13 months, the balance of purchase account, amounting in all to 82927. 18s., of which only a small portion will have to be shortly met, and the rest in definite proportions as calls are made. It is clear, therefore, that, allowing for the cost of producing ore sold, the proper provision for contingencies, exploration of ore reserves, and erection of proper tin-dressing works demanded the prompt consideration of financial arrangements for the future. The directors have allotted on applications a considerable number of shares, but they preferred that the shareholders should have a voice in dealing with the bulk of the unused shares at the time of their assembling. The intention of the board is that, in view of the necessities above referred to, besides that which they hope will arise at no distant time for steam-stamps, and a man-engine to facilitate the descent and ascent of miners, costing together about 35 fms. west of the point of intersection of the 15 to the present depth, where the lode in the shaft is temporarily disordered by a slide; this lode produces on an average 1½ to 1¾ ton of rich silver-lead ore per fathom. A winze has been sunk to the west of engine-shaft, where the lode is worth 1½ ton of silver lead ore per fathom, and is down 4 fms. below the 15. The late change in the state of the weather has proved of great advantage to our surface operations, which are now rapidly progressing. A good pile of ore has been raised from the sinking and driving of fly-shaft and level, being sent down to the engine-shaft, and the proper provision for contingencies, exploration of ore reserves, and erection of proper tin-dressing works demanded the prompt consideration of financial arrangements for the future. The directors have allotted on applications a considerable number of shares, but they preferred that the shareholders should have a voice in dealing with the bulk of the unused shares at the time of their assembling. 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Figure 1. Aerial photograph of the study area. The area is divided into four quadrants by the main road and the river. The area is divided into four quadrants by the main road and the river. The area is divided into four quadrants by the main road and the river.

TAGUARIL.—A telegram has been received in anticipation of the mail due in London on Monday. It states that the produce for December amounts to 2138 oits. As the last official report informed the shareholders that the gold cleaned up to Dec. 28 was 1200 oits., it is inferred that the produce for the remainder of the month (three days) must have been equal to 300 oits. per day; and as the telegram also states that "better produce is expected for January," it seems more than probable that, notwithstanding adverse market operations, Taguaril will prove fully equal in productiveness to every ex-

e spot here 1494 tons bars at 64*l.* 15*s.* to 65*l.* 10*s.*, 148 tons ingots at 70*l.* to 72*l.* per ton, 136 tons regulus at 13*s.* 3*d.*, and 50 tons barilla at 14*s.* 9*d.* per unit. To

The market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has been steady. In a few cases the dealings are large, indicating a much more considerable business than for some time past. A good demand for Sweetland Creek, Eberhardt, and a few other foreign mines has resulted in an important advance in prices. Birdseye Creek shares are steady at par to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; the allotment letters were sent out on Feb. 11. Taquaril and Eclipse flatter, but the decline not important. In lead mines, Van remains steady, at former prices; the late important discoveries fully maintain their value, while the mine in other parts is opening out richer than ever. There has been some good business done in Roman Gravels, at advanced quotations. Great Laxey and a few others remain firm, but West Chiverton have declined. East Lovell and Tuercoft are without alteration to note. The following are the closing quotations:—Assheton, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; Van Consols, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; Tan-yr-Alit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Tankerville, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$; Devon Great Consols, $97\frac{1}{2}$ to $102\frac{1}{2}$; East Cradon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6; East Lovell, 31 to 32; Great Laxey, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$; Great Wheal Vor, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Tin Tuff, 49 to 50; Van, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Roman Gravels, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$; West Chiverton, $41\frac{1}{2}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$; Almada, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Cape Copper, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Chontales, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Don Pedro, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Eber-

hardt, 15 to 16; Eclipse, 1 to 2 prem.; Frontino, 1 to 2; General Brazilian, par to 1 prem.; Pacific, 1 to 1 1/2; Port Phillip, 1 to 1 1/2; St. John del Rey, 22 to 23; Sweetland, 4 1-16 to 4 3-16; Taquaril, 1 to 1 1/2 premium.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—We may consider that the price of our mining shares have been well supported, if we make allowance for the suddenness of the recent great rise of the Connoree shares, from a nominal quotation of 3s. 6d. and 4s., to 7s. 6d. and 7s. 9d. per share, a total advance of nearly 100 per cent. in less than a month. Now, however, they are rather weak at 6s. 6d., buyers offering only 6s. 3d. General Mining Company for Ireland shares have improved from 12s. 6d. to 15s. sellers; buyers stiff at the former price. Mining Company of Ireland continues steady at 87. 2 and Wicklow Copper at 87. to 87. 5s., both being in demand at 87. and Killaloe Slate Quarry shares, lately on sale at 17s. 6d. per share. Killaloe, 20s. per share, with sellers at 21s. Cape Coppers, which rose from 157. 13s. 9d. to 177. 5s., have just receded 12s. 6d., leaving off on sale at 167. 12s. 6d. On the whole, the market enjoys a healthy tone, and a fair average market value for all mining shares may soon be expected.

The **FURZE HILL TIN MINING COMPANY**, with a capital of 12,000l., in shares of 1l. each, has been formed to work the Furze Hill Wood Mine, in Walkhampton and Buckland Monachorum, the lodes in which have been partially explored, and which but for the depression of the price of tin in 1866 would ere this have been yielding large profits. The sets are about 600 fms. in length on the course of the lodes, and are held for 21 years from June, 1870. There is no money to be paid in cash, the promoters having such thorough confidence in the mine that they accept 6000 shares as consideration for the transfer of the property and plant. It is believed that not more than 3000l. will be required to put the mine in a paying position; and as a large number of shares have been taken by those residing in the neighbourhood, who have the best possible means of judging of the value of the property, it would seem to offer great inducements to capitalists. When the mine was suspended Captain Doidge, the agent, wrote a full report on the various parts of the mine, concluding with the statement that the channel of ground is everything that could be desired, and that if the mine were worked on a large scale it would make a lasting and profitable one. The price of tin being now nearly double what it was when the report was written, it will be understood that the prospects of profits have increased in proportion. Capt. Gregory and Hoskin, of Drake Walls Mines, write that increased stamping-power will admit of much larger returns of tin being made, and give good profits. The late company made a great outlay in sinking shafts, driving and securing the various levels and adits, together with the necessary dressing-floors, burning-house, smith's and carpenter's shops, wheel-pit, water-courses, roads, &c., the whole of which are now in first-class condition, and available for the present company. They believe that with a small outlay the mine will be placed in a profitable position. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The **AMARANTH PAPER STAINING COMPANY**, with a capital of 30,000l., in shares of 1l. each, has been formed for developing a patent for waterproof and washable paper, which can be easily cleansed with soap and water. The patentee takes 85 per cent. of the purchase money in shares of the company, and it is estimated that not more than 5000l. will be required to commence operations. The machinery and appliances required are stated to be of the most simple and inexpensive character.

At the Phoenix Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. E. J. Treffry, D.C.L., in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending November, showed a credit balance of 4147. 7s. 11d. A dividend of 3500l. (7l. per share) was declared, and 647l. 7s. 11d. carried to the credit of the next account.

At Botallack Mine quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 5l. per share was declared, making a total dividend of 1000l. on the 200 shares into which the mine is divided. The prospects of the mine are much the same as they have been for some time past.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for November and December showed a profit of 4709l. 13s. 3d. A dividend of 4296l. (3l. per share) was declared, and 850l. 14s. 4d. carried forward. [The agents' report will be found amongst the Mining Correspondence.]

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for November and December showed a credit balance of 2039l. 7s. The profit on the two months' working was 784l. 17s. 7d. A dividend of 1000l. (2l. 10s. per share) was declared, and 1039l. 7s. carried to credit of next account. A month's salary was voted to the agents, in consideration of this being the 100th consecutive dividend. The ore sold has realised 62s. 12d.; the lode has received in dues 41,473l.; there has been a net profit of 205,400l., and 1039l. 7s. is now at the bankers. The dividends paid have amounted to 224,400l. During the years in which the larger dividends were made the standard for copper ranged from 120l. to 148l., whilst for the last four years it has only ranged from 90l. to 100l., which has made a considerable difference in the profits for this period. The prospects of the mine are very good, and perhaps better than they have been for the last two or three years, thus giving a fair prospect for dividends for year to come.

At the Herodfoot Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. M. Loam in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending with December showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 3372l. 7s. 3d., and a cash balance of 1472l. 10s. 8d. A dividend of 1550l. (30s. per share) was declared, and 1837l. 7s. 3d. carried to the credit of next account. The committee were re-elected. The manager in his report congratulated the shareholders upon having a sound and prosperous property, and the continuance of such for a long time, in his opinion, is without doubt.

At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Teague in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2692l. A dividend of 1610l. (7s. 6d. per share) was declared. Details in another column.

At South Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a loss of 229l. on the month, making a total debit of 299l. It was decided that in consequence of Capt. F. Gilbert's ill-health Capt. W. Martin should be appointed, at a salary of 10l. 10s. per month, but that this meeting fully recognise the faithful services of Capt. F. Gilbert, extending over thirty years in this and East Wheal Crofty Mines, and that his services as consulting agent be retained. The agents reported that the prospects of the mine were about the same as the last account. Seventy men were on tutwork, thirty on tribute. The average tribute was 8s.

At the North Jane meeting (Mr. W. Carpenter in the chair) the accounts for the three months, ending with November, showed a credit balance of 221l. 10s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At St. Aubrey United Mines meeting, on Feb. 6, the accounts showed a debit balance of 365l. 19s. 7d. A call of 1l. per share was made. The Grampian 60-in. pumping-engine having been offered for 4500l., and favourably reported on by the engineers, it was resolved that at the said offer be accepted, and the contract for repairing the same, amounting to 750l., be also accepted. The report of Capt. John Michell stated that three of the lodes cut in driving the adit level north have never been seen for some 60 fms. (the length of the sett), and that all of the lodes are running through ground of beautiful strata, traversed by veins and cross-veins. He expects by their being vigorously wrought that they will have great success in these mines. Capt. Edward Rogers (of Wheal Agate) states that the indications warrant the expectation that this mine will open a great prize, and if it should prove otherwise he shall be greatly disappointed, and shall hesitate in future to give an opinion from appearances.

At the New Brynpostig Lead Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Job Taylor in the chair), for the purpose of considering a report recently made on the mine by Mr. H. Robinson, F.G.S. (of the firm of Shelford and Robinson, C.E.), and for the purpose of taking all such steps and the doing of all such things as may be necessary to give full effect to the consideration of the said report, it was unanimously resolved to issue the unallotted shares. A discovery of some importance has just been made.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week only numbered 81, principally screw-steamers. The demand for house coals has been very active, and is quite cleared at an advance of 6d. per ton for all descriptions. Haswell Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Elliot's Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 17s.; 130 ships at sea.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT an increase in the "notes issued" of 255,880l., which is represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 1,318,709l.; in the "other" of 560,701l.; and in the "rest" of 13,565l.; together, 1,892,955l.; and a decrease in the "seven day and other bills" of 35,521l.; 1,857,434l.; and a decrease therefrom 1,508,527l., the increase in the "other securities" on the other side of the account, there remains an increase in the reserve of 348,927l.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries delivered a judgment on Feb. 11. It will be recollected from what appeared in last week's Journal, that the executors of the late Sir William Williams, Bart., and Sir F. F. Williams, the treasurer of the mines since his father's death, claimed to be allowed to prove for the mines advanced towards defraying the cost of working the mine. His Honour said the sum represented the total of uncharged accounts extending over a period of seven years, in a concern which expended every two months nearly 10,000l. He could not think, considering the magnitude of the company's operations, and that the evil had been gradually creeping on, that the amount was so large as necessarily to have arrested the attention of the committee; but

at the same time he admitted it was not easy to acquit them of negligence, nor could he escape from the conviction that it was their duty to have checked the rough cost-book by the records of their own orders. He held, however, that these uncharged accounts had been duly allowed by the general body of the adventurers. It was perfectly clear to him that it was not open to the opponents of the chair, representing a very small section indeed (less than 20 so far as he could know anything) of the general body of shareholders, to come to the Court asking it, without any allegation of special damage to themselves, to disallow in toto a claim which they had failed to connect with fraud, and which was confirmed or acquiesced in more than two years ago by the great majority of their co-adventurers. The claim, therefore, must be allowed, and the costs of the hearing to be paid by the parties opposing it. The official liquidator's costs to come out of the estate.

MINING ENGINEER WANTED.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, to take a SECOND MANAGEMENT OF LEAD MINES IN SPAIN. Must speak Spanish. Address, with copies of testimonials, to JAMES M. BURNUP, Dunster House, Mining-lane, E.C.

TO FURNACE MANAGERS.

WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON as FURNACE MANAGER for a SMELTING WORKS in SOUTH WALES. He must understand the MIXING and SMELTING of HEMATITE ORES, and have had considerable experience in the MANAGEMENT OF FURNACES, and in the production of GOOD BRANDS OF PIG-IRON. Address, with copies of testimonials, and stating past experience and salary required, to "The Smelting Company," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MANGANESE.

WANTED, AN OFFER FOR SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS OF MANGANESE ORE, containing 17 per cent. MANGANESE and 27 per cent. of PEROXIDE OF IRON, delivered to Liverpool or Garstone. Apply to Mr. JAMES SAUNDERS, 64, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.

TO CAPITALISTS.

SIX THOUSAND POUNDS, if judiciously laid out, WILL PURCHASE AND PLACE in a STATE OF PROFIT THREE LARGE MINES, all furnished with MACHINERY for PUMPING, DRAWING, &c., and capable of returning from 100 to 200 tons of ore per month. For particulars, apply to Capt. FRANCIS, Goginan, Aberystwith, Goginan, 8th February, 1871.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS' PATENT STEAM ORK STAMPER will shortly be READY FOR SALE. Apply, for prices and particulars, to WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS, Foundry, Redruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

SHARES IN A LEAD MINE TO SELL.—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER wishes to SELL a PORTION of his SHARE in a proved and most promising LEAD MINE in NORTH WALES. Apply to W. GRIFFITH, Bull Wharf, Bristol.

NOTICE.

INVESTORS' GUIDE should be consulted by all Capitalists seeking SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. INVESTORS' GUIDE contains the most reliable information relative to Mining, Banking, Railway, Insurance, Dock, Hotel, and other Companies. FEBRUARY Number (now ready) contains the particulars of a WELSH LEAD MINE lately introduced to the public, and which will soon become, without exception, THE RICHEST MINE IN WALES. Shares, which can now be purchased at 22 1/2 10s., will very soon be worth at least 25s. INVESTORS' GUIDE, published monthly, and forwarded POST FREE on application to—JOSEPH FELL and CO., 38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, MISCELLANEOUS, AND SHARES OF DIFFICULT SALE. THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY, 165, STRAND, LONDON, have numerous CLIENTS ready to invest MONEY. Full particulars of shares required. An Investment Circular, now ready, will be sent post-free to applicants, being a guide to investors.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Investors in mines will do well to apply to Mr. COMYN for shares in WEST JEWELL and EXCELSIOR TIN, and HAREWOOD CONSOLS COPPER, MINES. He has business in these shares at such prices as must leave a very large profit either for sale hereafter or for investment. Every description of Stocks and Shares dealt in. References given. Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

THE UNDERSIGNED TRANSACT BUSINESS AT DEALING PRICES, net, in the following—(others not named, BOUGHT or SOLD, if practicable):—

Ashton.	Kitty (St. Agnes).	Spearman Moor.
Bronfloy.	Marke Valley.	Tincroft.
Cook's Kitchen.	Margaret.	Tankerville.
Carn Camborne.	North Crofty.	Terras Tin.
Dolcoath.	New Lovell.	Van Consoles.
Drake Walls.	Penrhyn.	West Chilveston.
Don Pedro.	Penrhyn.	West France.
East Lovell.	Prince of Wales.	West Tankerville.
East Basset.	Plympton.	West Seton.
East Seton.	Perran Virgin.	West Pant-y-Go.
East Caradon.	Rosewall Hill.	Wheal Seton.
Eclipse.	Roman Gravel.	Wheal Ury.
Great Lovell.	South France.	Wheal Agate.
Great British.	Sweetland Creek.	Wheal Jane.
Herodfoot.		Wheal Crebor.

Parties enquiring state number, when all communications will meet prompt attention.

JAMES BRENCHELY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

GRATIS—FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

A TABULAR STATEMENT OF DAYS OF MEETING OF THE PRINCIPAL MINES DEALT IN ON THE LONDON MARKET. A useful reference to investors and purchasers.

JAMES BRENCHELY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

TREVARRACK MINING COMPANY.—The opinions of the following mining captains, James Pope, late of Wheal Basset, Harris, of Great Wheal Vor, Michael, of New Treiligh, W. Vivian, of Camborne, James Evans, of St. Agnes, H. James, late of Redruth, Doidge, of Callington, and other well-known authorities, may be obtained of Mr. L. F. BELLOT, 20, Canonbury Villas, Islington, N.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at their offices, 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st instant until after the meeting. By Order, W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

HOLYFIELD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the above company will be HELD at the Angel Inn, Alston, on TUESDAY next, the 21st inst.

By order of the Board, R. PERCY ROBERTS, Secretary.

* * The meeting will be held at Alston to enable the shareholders to inspect the mine.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 22nd instant.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February instant, at Two o'clock, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement.

By Order, CHARLES B. ROGERS, Secretary. Offices, 6, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., 14th February, 1871.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and re-opened on Wednesday, the 8th proximo.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

WEST RHOSWYDDOL MINE is situated a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLETH, and is locally considered to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE.

Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dylife, Rhoswddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conry are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these sets, and from which their valuable returns of ore are procured, converge in West Rhoswddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore.

EXTRACT FROM CAPT. WILLIAMS'S REPORT.

"WEST RHOSWYDDOL.—We have found the lode producing ore up to the eastern boundary and at the great cross-cut, and have also proved a junction on the west, as well as on the east. It is, in my opinion, simply a matter of time as to the development of this undertaking, and of the establishment of the West Rhoswddol Mine as a splendid property."

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 39A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.).

25, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market prices net. Investors and capitalists should read the "Share Exchange Times," published by P. D. and Co. at the above offices. It contains special information upon Van, Tincroft, and other leading mines. Read our remarks in this day's Journal on Taquaril, Roman Gravel, Van Consoles, Eberhardt, &c.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of negotiable security at current market prices, net. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Prince of Wales, Frontino, Sweetland Creek, South Condurrow, Van, Taquaril, Eberhardt, and New Great Consols. Price list on application. References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

CWM VRON.—MR. C. A. POWELL is prepared to FURNISH all PARTICULARS with regard to this mine. An improvement of considerable importance has just taken place.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 39A, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, MINING SHARE BROKERS.

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices. Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

M. R. J. S. MERRRY, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA.

MR. THOMAS CARTER, MINE SHAREDEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. BUSINESS TRANSACTED, at close market prices of the day, in all the LEADING SHARES.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, for many years the well-known correspondent of the MINING JOURNAL, author of "Four Lectures on Geology and Mining," "Cornish Mining Photographs," "The Great Mine Conference," various essays and papers on Mining in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, India, &c., as well as other popular works on kindred subjects, discoverer of the celebrated Subathoe Silver, Blende, and Lead Mine, in the Himalaya Mountains, India, having recovered from his late illness contracted during his Indian explorations, OFFERS his SERVICES to NOBLES and GENTLEMEN having MINERALS on their PROPERTIES to EXAMINE and REPORT on the CAPABILITIES and BEST METHODS of DEVELOPING THEM.

To investors in and proprietors of mines he tenders his advice on all matters connected with the profession, and trusts his experience of 40 years in all the mining districts of Great Britain, Ireland, and India will be admitted as some claim to public confidence.

Mr. HENWOOD has just returned from tours of inspection in Cornwall and Wales, and is prepared to give independent and sound advice. Fee, £1 is. References to some of the first nobility and gentry in England and India. Letters addressed 21, Sandridge-road West, Stoke Newington, or MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, will meet prompt attention. Mr. H. is prepared to furnish a list of a few progressive mines that are certain to increase in value very shortly.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MR. JOHN POOLE, ENGINEER, HAYLE, CORNWALL, having had thirty years' experience in the leading manufactures of the country, is in a good position to procure NEW and SECONDHAND ENGINES, and MINING MACHINERY in GENERAL, for Foreign and Home Mines. Inspections and valuations attended to.

THE UNDERSIGNED has BUSINESS, at close prices, in the following MINES, and can advise as to the PURCHASE or SALE:—
Cook's Kitchen. East Basset.
Carn Camborne. East Seton.
East Lovell. Tincroft.
North Crofty. Carn Brea.
Address—BENJAMIN LIBBY, MINE SHAREDEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

J. TAYLOR AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, MINE AGENTS, &c., MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF LEAD ORE.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This mine continues to improve, and, as it is now altogether out of the category of speculative mines, presents a very rare opportunity for investment. We can strongly recommend it to the investing public as a mine out of which very large profits may be made. We invite capitalists and others who wish to realise large profits to inspect the stones of solid lead ore now on view at our offices at 160, Pall Mall, London, W., and at the mine, which is situated on a lode valued at £100 per fm. There are five other powerful and well-defined lodes, two or three of which are in good ore, one yielding 2 1/2 tons per fm. Taking into consideration the short time the company has been in existence, we do not know another in the kingdom presenting advantages anything approaching this mine.

We strongly recommend our friends at once to purchase the shares at the present low price at which they are offered, as we feel fully convinced that they will soon realise five or six times their present price. The mine has been inspected by four or five first-class mining engineers—among whom is Capt. Thomas, for 20 years agent for the celebrated Llangynog Mine, which has paid in royalty alone over £800,000, and raised ore to the value of more than £5,000,000 sterling—all of whom agree that it is likely to become a lasting dividend-paying mine. Capt. Thomas and Capt. Julian—both of whom have had great experience in Welsh mining—consider it to be one of the best mines in the Principality of Wales.

Over 50 tons of lead ore is now broken, and would have been on the market by this time but for the severe frost preventing crushing and dressing operations. However, in about a fortnight or three weeks after the frost has disappeared this large pile of ore can be prepared. The lodes are opening up remarkably well, one of which is over 6 ft. wide, and there is every indication of this mine becoming one of the richest in the Principality.

A few shares may now be obtained, at 2 1/2 s. per share, by early application to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and Co., Mining Exchange, South King street, Manchester.

J. TAYLOR and Co. have also FOR SALE A FEW SHARES in the CWM RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at 4s. per share. At this mine the water-wheel, drawing machine, and crushers, which have for some time past been under preparation, are now nearly completed, and it is expected that sales of ore will very soon be made. Dressing operations have been going on for some time past.

The Cwm Ricket is in close proximity to the Van Mine, the shares of which have within a very short time advanced from 4s. to over 25s. per share.

LEAD ORES

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 13—	Caldbeck Fells.	9	£12 10	0 ... Panther Company.
—	ditto	4 1/2	7 3	0 ... Stock and Co.
—	East Darren.	40	15 15	0 ... Sims, Williams, & Co.
—	Froggock.	20	11 7	6 ... Panther Company.
—	ditto	50	12 0	0 ... Westons & Collingborn.
14—	Llanerchrynant.	50	12 8	0 ... Panther Company.
—	Foxdale.	100	23 12	0 ... Sims, Williams, & Co.
15—	Striperstones.	80	11 18	6 ... Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
16—	Wheal Mary Ann.	40	22 12	6 ... Weston & Collingborn.
—	ditto	80	11 13	6 ... Treffry's Trustees.

TRELOGAN LEAD MINING COMPANY.—I observe an error in last Saturday's Journal in reference to the price of our lead. It should be 12l. 10s. 6d. per ton, and not 10l. 12s. 6d.—J. LEAN.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.	
Feb. 3—	St. Just Amal.	10	12	11	£29 0 0	£29 15 6—Boltho.	
—	ditto	1	4	22	60 0 0	74 1 6—ditto	
—	ditto	0	11	218	82 0 0	47 18 0—ditto	
4—	West Godolphin.	5	7	3	78 15 0	4 11 6—ditto	
10—	ditto	1	13	2	6	79 0 0	132 10 6—ditto
—	New Great Cons.	7	6	2	68 0 0	499 18 6—ditto	
11—	Pen-an-drea.	10	14	1	6	80 15 0	8—Carvedras.
14—	Kitty (St. Agnes).	13	1	8	83 0 0	802 5 8—	
15—	South Condurrow	10	8	7	77 5 0	806 10 9—Williams.	

COPPER ORE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 3—	Caldbeck Fells.	5	£18 4	0 ... Bibby, Sons, and Co.
—	ditto	9 1/2	6 7	6 ... ditto

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, Feb. 16.

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next—Mines and Parcels—Devon Great Consols 1398s—Marke Valley 526s—South Car

In Three Volumes, medium 8vo, with above 2000 Woodcuts, price £4 14s. 6d. cloth, or £5 12s. half-bound in Russia.

URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES, containing a CLEAR EXPOSITION of their PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE. Sixth edition, re-written and enlarged.

Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records; Assisted by Numerous Contributors eminent in Science, and familiar with Manufactures.

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"Ure's Dictionary" has long been a standard work on the subjects of which it treats; and the present greatly improved edition, which is written up to the most recent discoveries, will strengthen its position in the esteem of men of science."—*Athenæum*.

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THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

MINES' REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

From the very early period of the session at which Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, has re-introduced the Bill for the regulation and inspection of mines, it may fairly be hoped that another year will not be permitted to elapse without the question being definitely settled, and the mining community being provided with an Act of Parliament giving general satisfaction to all concerned. The measure now under consideration is intended to apply to all mines, whether collieries or metalliferous mines; and as Mr. BRUCE has had the advantage of ascertaining the views and feelings of those representing all the interests involved, it may be concluded that the relative importance of every claim has been fully and impartially considered. Indeed, in the single question of the ventilation of mines we have an excellent example in his treatment of the first general rule. There is at present provided for "an amount of ventilation sufficient under ordinary circumstances to dilute the noxious gases," and owing to the difficulty experienced by the Inspectors in obtaining convictions in case of neglect, in the absence of any direct proof that the circumstances were ordinary, Mr. BRUCE had the intention of throwing the burden of proof upon the mine owners and their agents; but upon consulting the Inspectors, who are, of course, in the best possible position for pronouncing an impartial opinion on the subject, it was concluded that, on the whole, it was best to retain the law in its present form. It is, no doubt, extremely difficult to determine whether the one or the other course is preferable, for whilst the men are entitled to all the protection which the law can give them in the way of securing the proper ventilation of the mines in which they work, they are admitted to be so careless of their own safety that it would be undesirable that any increased encouragement should be given them, by adding to the already heavy responsibilities of the masters in case of accidents.

The question of educating miners' children seems also to have received a large amount of careful attention from Mr. BRUCE: he evinces the earnest desire to promote the welfare of the children, but he very properly declines to permit the workmen to use the cry of education and protection for the children (which the workmen would have included all young men under 16) as a means of carrying out the views of trades unionists and unduly increasing wages. That the wages of a miner, or any other workman, would be higher if men were not permitted to work at the trade for more than a certain number of years (say between the age of 21 years and 40 years) cannot be denied, but how far such a restriction would be acceptable to the community generally is more than questionable. That the present regulations are altogether imperfect is acknowledged, and Mr. BRUCE remarked that the existing provisions for securing the education of miners' children are illusory, but he sees, as anyone else must see, that in the proposition of the Working Miners' Association—that no child shall enter a mine under 12, and then only on passing an examination; that from 12 to 16 the labour shall be limited to eight hours per day; and that a youth should attend school a certain number of hours per week—there is something more than a desire to promote the education of the children. By the new Bill children between the ages of 10 and 13 may be employed three days per week, and must attend school at least 10 hours per week, the labour of all young persons under 16 is to be limited to 56 hours per week. Mr. BRUCE pointed out that children's work in mines is not of a tiring nature—much less so than in factories—so that there can be no valid reason for exceptional legislation in their favour.

The working miners have been met in the new Bill upon a point

to which they attach considerable importance. It was complained that whilst the workmen were liable to imprisonment without the option of a fine, agents and others, often equally culpable, were punishable by fine only. Since fines inflicted upon workmen are frequently paid out of a general fund, and, therefore, relieves the defendant of any inconvenience which its payment might give rise to, it is questionable whether any change in the law was absolutely required; yet the alteration which Mr. BRUCE has made removes even the appearance of partiality, and should, therefore, give complete satisfaction. He observed that there was a distinction between the two cases, for the offence of the workman was often clear and definite, while that of the agent was more indirect and complicated, and less easy to prove: Mr. BRUCE, therefore, retains the power to imprison a workman if he deserves it, but gives him the right of appeal if he be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The propositions emanating from the Executive of the Miners' Association are generally considered, even amongst the more intelligent of the workmen themselves, not to be such as would have been expected from men claiming to be practically acquainted with every detail of colliery working, but some of the suggestions are excellent, and will receive due attention. It is thought that one proposal, which is not likely to be adopted, is that "a Minister of Mines should be appointed." It is needless to say that were every body numbering 350,000 persons to have a minister to look after their condition and welfare, there would be little room left for other legislation than that belonging to certain working men and special interests.

The daily inspection of mines, and the registering of the state of the air passing through them, is also considered by the men to be of importance, and it is proposed to add a clause to the effect—

"That it is a matter of the greatest importance that more vigilance be used by the mine owners and their managers in the management of all mines by making a daily inspection of the workings, and that it be made imperative that a daily record be kept of the quantity of air passing through all the working places, the same to be transmitted to the Government Inspector of Mines for the district every four weeks, under a penalty of 50l. for neglecting."

For the purpose of ascertaining who is the responsible person in a mine in case of accident through alleged neglect, it is proposed, and there appears little objection, to insert a clause—

"That on the appointment of any qualified person to be the manager of a mine, the owner of such mine shall, within one calendar month from the date of such appointment, send to the Inspector of the district a notice of the appointment, with the name of the person so appointed, and should also cause the name of such manager to be placed in a conspicuous part of the pay-office, so as to be seen by the workmen employed."

As the fatalities from the fall of coal and roof are probably more numerous than from any other cause, in most instances from the neglect of the men to take the most ordinary precautions, the men propose that there should be a clause—

"That the owner of every mine where prop-wood was being used should cause the same to be cut in proper lengths, and placed as close as possible to where each man was working, for their immediate use in times of bad roof and danger from falls, such timber to be placed there at the expense of the owners, and not the men as heretofore."

The question of the examination of agents has been negatived in the Bill. Mr. BRUCE has given the subject a great deal of consideration, and concludes that it would be far more dangerous than advantageous for the Government to interfere to attempt to influence the choice of agents. He explained that the defects which exist in the management of collieries do not arise so much from a want of education on the part of the managers as from want of attention to duties, and from failure to use the means at their disposal for securing the safety of those entrusted to their charge. As to the examination or non-examination of agents, it is a matter that must be considered from two distinct points of view. The imposition of an examination would practically throw the offices into the hands of a superior class of men, but they would decidedly be less practical. The examination would, moreover, prevent to a great extent the more intelligent working miner from rising to the position of manager, as many do at present, since the workman would seldom have the time or means at his disposal to enable him to obtain the theoretical knowledge requisite to enable him to pass a regular examination. As some of our best mine managers are those who have commenced life as workmen, and who do not possess a large amount of theoretical knowledge, Mr. BRUCE is, no doubt, quite justified in the conclusion he has arrived at, so that in this, as in other parts of the Bill, the provisions will be such that no class can be dissatisfied with them.

THE WHEATLEY COLLIERY INUNDATION.

From our account last week of the concluding inquest upon the four men and a boy, who were killed by water breaking in upon them at the Wheatley Hill Colliery, it will have been seen that a verdict of a grave character was recorded. This necessitates nothing less than a trial at the next County Assizes of the three officers of the pit on a charge of manslaughter. The fact that the jury were some three hours and a half in consultation, even after they had been sitting and hearing evidence nearly twice the time, is indicative that very much diversity of opinion must have existed amongst them, and that there were members of the panel who for a long time declined to sanction such a verdict. These, however, it is clear must have been ultimately starved out. We do not, of course, impeach the accuracy of the decision to which first the majority, and ultimately the rest of the jury came; but we are not surprised to learn that their decision was not approved by the Coroner. That gentleman, it will have been observed, immediately that the jury made known their verdict admitted all the three accused to bail upon their own recognisances in a comparatively nominal bond. Coroners know well the views upon questions of this kind that are held by judges of the land. They do not forget that a mistake in judgment is not held to be a criminal offence. It would be a great pity if it were. They further know that acts which men perform, or neglect to perform, that may ultimately issue in disastrous consequences, if these acts of omission or of commission equally jeopardise their own lives as well the lives of other persons, are equally regarded by our first law authorities has without the pale of criminal responsibility.

However, inasmuch as the facts in this case have to be submitted to a judge of the land, even though it may happen that they will not occupy the notice of a common jury, but be summarily dismissed by the grand jury upon instructions from the judicial bench, we must not be understood here, in anything that we have to say, as prejudging the case. The Wheatley Hill inundation, as we pointed out on Jan. 28, is very much like other accidents of the same class that have gone before it. Water had accumulated in old workings at a higher level, and it was being drained off at a lower, with as much caution as is usually displayed; but, as too often happens, the live work got nearer to the seat of the mischief than was thought by anyone having anything to do with what was going on. In the accident which happened at the Molyneux Colliery, near Mansfield, the property of Messrs. EASTWOOD and SWINGLER, ironmasters, of Derbyshire, when four colliers were killed, on April 3, 1869, shortly after the inundation on the Earl of DUDLEY's property, at Brierley Hill, the facts are given by Mr. EVANS, Government Inspector of the district, as follows:—

"The shafts are sunk to the 'top hard' and the 'dunsel' coals, which last is about 60 yards deep, and both seams being worked. Plans of this portion of the Tiversal property, made by Lady CARRARON's surveyors, show 'old workings' of great extent in the 'top hard coal,' bounded on the lower side by an old level. To the deep of this, according to a stipulation in the lease to the lessees, a barrier of 22 yards of solid coal was to be left, to protect the present workings from inundation."

Now, according to the plans, Messrs. EASTWOOD and SWINGLER's working places were 70 yards from the old level, at the nearest point. However, on the night of April 2, whilst the men were at work, a sudden rush of water came into the pit, filling the "dunsel" and "hard coal" workings, and soon rising to a considerable height up the shafts. Measures were immediately adopted to get the water out. The pumps were set to work at increased speed, and kept going day and night. The winding-engine was constantly drawing water by means of a large bucket, and a portable engine, kindly lent by the Stanton Iron Company, was also used to wind water out of another "hard coal" shaft. In spite of all these efforts many weeks elapsed before the water was sufficiently lowered in the shafts to enable explorers to enter the workings.

An inquest was held, and after a patient enquiry a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, the jury adding the following remarks: That "Messrs. EASTWOOD and SWINGLER were blameable for the manner in which the mine was conducted; that MILLERSHIP, the agent, was also to blame for not having bore-holes in advance of the

workings, and that the surveyors, Messrs. BOOT and SON, were censurable for the inaccuracy of the plans."

Here it will be perceived that, although there was manifest neglect of duty by the agent, yet the verdict was such as left him in the hands of the Government Inspector to deal with under the terms of the Mines Inspection Act, and not under the regulations of an Assize Court. The verdict was "Accidental Death," though the agent was blamed. Very different was his conduct from that of the officers at Wheatley Hill, against whom the graver course is to be pursued. As to him and his employers, Mr. EVANS reported to the Home Secretary:—

"I did not consider the owner responsible for the accident. They placed full confidence in their agent, and gave him full power to do everything he thought necessary for the safety of the mine, but he turned out to be an inefficient man, and incapable of directing with safety underground operations. There can be no doubt that he ought to have kept bore-holes in advance of the rise workings, and if this had been done the position of the old level would, in all probability, have been ascertained without any mishap. However, he has been severely punished, having been obliged to give up his situation, and leave the neighbourhood immediately after the inquest."

At Wheatley, as well as at the Molyneux Collieries, old workings containing water were known to be ahead, but at Wheatley they were being probed. At Wheatley, however, as at Molyneux, the old workings were nearer to the new than the plans indicated, and the enemy, therefore, came upon them suddenly. They deemed themselves tolerably secure, but they were in reality in danger. Certain of the men urged that flank bore-holes made more frequently would have prevented the mischief. One of them deposed "If the flank bore-hole had been put in the west side on the previous day 3 yards off the face no accident would have occurred, as it would have brought the water away." A second miner gave similar testimony. Mr. Wm. SPENCE, the head viewer and manager of the colliery, told the jury "That no danger was apprehended, that they had carried on the borings more to humour the men than from any apprehension of danger, and that if any flank hole had been put in on the previous night it would not have averted the accident."

The lesson which the whole facts teach is that very much caution is needed when pits are being worked at a lower level than in which pounded water is known to exist. It is impossible to depend with anything like certainty upon old plans. In this case the water proved to be nearer to the men by 16 yards than the plans had indicated, and the water was, therefore, reached some days earlier than was expected. Whenever it is practicable these plans should be checked again and again, and unwonted caution should be displayed in every such case at about the rainy seasons. Nor would overmen and others act amiss in abundantly humouring the men whose lives would be placed in so much peril in the event of any mistake. THOS. WATSON, the overman, in this case admitted that the men had asked that flank holes might be bored, and that one of them had said he would compel them to bore the holes, but they gave no reason for their request. He added that on the day before the accident a collier, named ROBERTS, who had been working in the drift, said, as he left the pit, that the place had been bleeding a little more than previously, but he did not add that it was nearly holed. The cost of such work is very trifling, and although it may turn out that the complaints are made in order that a job might be got, still the work, even if a work of supererogation, is an error on the right side. But everyone will admit that the great radical remedy for all such misfortunes is the releasing of the water at the higher level. To effect this is sometimes a serious matter in respect of cost, nevertheless the step merits more attention than it occasionally receives.

ARBITRATION—WHAT IT CANNOT DO.

MR. HUGHES'S PRINCIPLES OF ARBITRATION FAULTY.

We believe Mr. HUGHES could confer no greater honour on himself than by being the successful formulator of a scheme which would regulate capital and labour with satisfactory and unvarying precision. But in arbitrating for the iron trade, his "easy, artless, unencumbered plan" is based on a limited view of the question, and is judged of entirely *ab extra*. In his explanatory statement he says—

"Already a custom would seem to have grown up in the trade which is acknowledged within certain limits both by employers and workmen, which is that for every rise of 1l. in the selling price of manufactured iron wages should be advanced 10 per cent. in mills and forges, and 1s. per ton for puddling. It will be only necessary as a first step that the board should formally acknowledge this scale by resolution, declaring that it is to be adopted in future, and adding, perhaps, a proviso that in no case shall any reduction or advance be made unless the selling price shall have varied 5s., so as to be equal to 3d. a ton for puddling, and 2½ per cent. on other wages."

In arbitrating on a question of this kind, nothing should be taken for granted—at least, no custom of the trade—because this very custom may be the root of the evil, and be the very thing that requires to be removed and taken out of the way to bring about a true understanding between employer and employed. And certainly if ironmasters saw that so simple a scheme would suit their requirements as that proposed by Mr. HUGHES, is it at all likely that they would delay its universal adoption? We believe Mr. HUGHES was actuated by an honourable desire to give a righteous award in the matter submitted to his decision; but a little consideration will show that it is quite impossible to regulate the wages of the ironworker according to the selling price of iron, simply because all classes of iron are not raised in price simultaneously; nor are the prices of the raw material and the agents used in the manufacture to be had at the same unvarying prices. Coals and iron, in their raw state, may be both so enhanced in value as to require an advance of 10s. a ton on the manufactured article; and on what principle of equity could it be said that the puddler was entitled to 6d. per ton advance, and the millmen, &c., to 5 per cent.? And yet, if such a principle as this were conceded, where are the men who would be found willing to give it up? Then, as sometimes occurs, we have a great demand for plates, and plates advance, perhaps, 2l. per ton, while other manufactured iron either remains stationary in price or is only slightly advanced. Or the like occurs with rails, and rails are advanced out of proportion to the other classes of iron. What, according to what a contemporary designates Mr. HUGHES's "self-adjusting" scale, would be the operatives' wages in such circumstances? Again, a firm enters into engagements to-day to "deliver forward" (say) six months hence 5000 tons of finished iron at 7l. 10s. per ton, but within 30 days of the date of the delivery of the order the price is advanced (say) 10s. a ton, where would be the equity of the workman receiving the advance which Mr. HUGHES's scheme provides, and to which the men would hold with the tenacity of martyrs? And thus we might proceed, pointing out other combinations of circumstances which the principle of arbitration proposed by Mr. HUGHES would only outrage; but this we need not do, and, while accepting the adaptability of the principle to the purpose in hand, it is impossible to accept of it as of universal application in adjusting the wages in the iron trade.

MINERAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The product of the precious metals in the United States during the past year is estimated at 12,500,000l., distributed thus—California, 3,600,000l.; Nevada, 3,000,000l.; Oregon and Washington territory, 800,000l.; Idaho, 1,500,000l.; Montana, 2,400,000l.; New Mexico, 200,000l.; Arizona 400,000l.; other sources, 800,000l.

MINING IN NEW MEXICO—THE BURRO MINES.—In several of our recent numbers we have referred to the remarkable deposits of argenteous quartz in Grant county, New Mexico, close to the Arizona border, and not a great way to the north of the Mexican State of Sonora. These ledges, which are exciting the wonder of the geological world, may be described as presenting the appearance of three main trunks or arteries, from which, in turn, a number of distinct ledges branch out. The croppings towering in the air vary considerably in height, but present to the mineralogist a most imposing aspect. It is seldom that reference is made in the American Congress to what might be termed local mines. The importance of this discovery, however, appears to have caused it to be regarded as an exceptional case, for we notice that the Hon. R. C. McCormick, Congressional Delegate from Arizona, in a recent speech delivered in Congress made the following reference to this section:—

"I have visited many different ledges in various portions of the district, and, to my utter astonishment, they all exhibit the same general and uniform appearance, and show the best indications known in silver quartz. Fine specimens of various characters, both as to combination and richness, have been found in many of the ledges, which is a very common and easy matter to procure specimens of nearly all the different forms in which silver exists from the same ledge, and even from the same claim. Any attempt to give a pen description, by which even a practical miner or mineralogist can realise in a faint degree

the magnitude of these ledges, must ever be futile. Nothing in history has any resemblance. The famous and world-renowned mines of Mexico and Peru fall into utter nothingness when brought into comparison with this grand argentiferous deposit.

This statement will have additional weight from the fact that Mr. McCormick is, we understand, no mean authority on quartz.

CALIFORNIAN MINES, AND EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS.—It will be recollected that some months since Mr. J. BERTON, Vice-Consul of France at Sacramento City (then on a visit to London), was requested, on behalf of numerous investors, to investigate the position of mining enterprise in California. In a letter just received (dated Sacramento, Jan. 25) he writes:—

"In order to accomplish fully and successfully the arduous and delicate task of investigating the gold mining companies of the Pacific States, according to the instructions received on July 15, in a public meeting in London of capitalists and mining shareholders, I have thought proper to call a convention of leading miners from every county of California and Nevada. This movement, which I have inaugurated under my own responsibility, was rendered necessary by the extreme difficulty I found in selecting experienced and reliable men. It has, moreover, received the support of the State authorities and of the people in general. The convention will be held on the 30th inst. in the Senate Chamber of the magnificent new granite capital of Sacramento, the capital of this State. A number of distinguished representatives of European countries in San Francisco have applied for seats at the convention, with the privilege of presenting such reasons or suggestions as may aid in the formation of a Miners' Protection Union, the object of which will be to exclude from the foreign as well as from home markets all the accumulated worthless and 'Bogus' mining shares, to investigate the situation and standing of the old-established as well as the new mining companies, and finally to elect as officers of said 'Union' experienced and respectable men, whose names will be a moral guarantee before the European markets. It is a fortunate circumstance that the proceedings of the convention will be witnessed by the foreign consuls or their representatives. I could now say much in regard to the condition of the resources of these Pacific States, but I have to reserve my remarks until after the convention, which is the first move of the kind on this coast, and which, we may expect, will produce the most startling revelations in regard to the corruption of the thousands 'Bogus' and 'Wild Cat' mining concerns established here since the last 10 years. Let the capitalists of Europe now be more cautious than ever, and decline to invest in any Californian enterprises, until some reliable channel of investment be offered to them by an institution such as the proposed Protective Union, managed by men of high standing, and who will have at heart the restoration of the credit of these States abroad, and to efficiently promote the development of their numerous resources."

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Feb. 15.—Those interested in the price of Scotch pig-iron would be prepared last week for the advance which followed Gambetta's resignation, and the near prospects of peace. The inadequate prices which have ruled in this market for warrants afforded moneyed men an admirable opportunity of purchasing on such terms as could scarcely fail to prove remunerative; and the slight but positive impulse which was communicated last week shows how sensitive operators are, and with what alacrity they claim their profits. But speculators have a good broad margin left on Scotch pig-iron, and those who can buy and hold till France is at rest are very likely to realise large profits. In that country whole districts have been swept of houses and all shelter for the population, and as iron houses can be improvised with great rapidity, a considerable demand for iron for architectural purposes is expected to be one of the results of peace. In these circumstances Scotch pig-iron has advanced about 1s. 1½d. a ton, but was yesterday rather lower at close, sellers 52s. 7d. cash, and 52s. 10d. a month, buyers 6d. per ton less. The market was quiet to-day, and 52s. 6½d. to 52s. 6d. was accepted for about 1000 tons, closing buyers 1d. per ton less, and 52s. a month. Makers' iron has all been advanced; Coltness, 62s.; Gartsherrie, 61; Calder, 59s. 6d.; Shotts and Summerlee, 58s.; Langloan and Carnbroe, 56s.; Eglinton, 53s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 53s. 3d.; No. 3, 52s. The shipments for the week, though not large, are an increase on those of the corresponding week of last year, being—foreign and coastwise, 10,820 tons, against 8122 tons in the same week of last year, or an advance of 2700 tons, which makes the decrease in the shipments of the year to date amount to 7600 tons.

Malleable iron is not being quoted, or rather buyers are not enquiring after quotations, being aware that it would be quite useless as long as the strike lasts. It would be of no purpose to occupy your space detailing what took place at the numerous meetings of the operatives held since last report; suffice it to say that they still cling with dogged pertinacity to their original demand, in so far as it is not affected by Mr. Hughes's award; and persist, like the hunted ostrich, in burying their heads in the sand, lest they get a glimpse of the unreasonableness of their position. There are, notwithstanding, indications of a breaking down, no money having yet been forthcoming from the English districts, and the misery increases amongst all classes of the workmen, but especially amongst the labourers. The shopkeepers in the districts are also feeling the effects of the evil. The masters, in reply to the overtures of the workmen, say that they cannot afford to pay the rates demanded, and some of the workmen on strike know that there are firms in the trade who have within a limited number of months made—not profits—but very heavy losses out of their manufacturing operations. This should prove conclusive. As we post our letter a rumour is current that Blochairn men have acceded to the masters' terms. A general meeting also takes place this afternoon here, when Mr. Kane is to be present and address the workmen, and consider the entire question along with them. A meeting of the ironmasters was also held to-day, but the result has not transpired up to the time we close our letter.

The Coal Trade is very much as reported last week, only no reduction in quotations have yet been made. The shipments are beyond the average for this week, being 27,004 tons, against 21,543 tons in the corresponding week of last year. At the usual meeting of the Fairfield Association, Mr. McMillan read an interesting paper on coal, in which he described the different kinds of coal in use, explaining the characteristic properties of each, and pointing out the most suitable kinds for the production of gas, &c. A short discussion followed, but nothing of any consequence was elicited.

An iron twin-screw gunboat was launched last week for the Admiralty, named the Kite.

On Monday, the monster blast at the Bonaw Quarries, Argyllshire, was successfully exploded by electricity, when about 80,000 tons was displaced, the rock bursting, and pressing forward, without report or noise. Nearly 8000 lbs. of gunpowder was used in the blast.

NEW IRON MANUFACTURING PROCESS.—THE FERRIE HOT-BLAST FURNACE.—Attention was directed, some two or three months since, to this furnace, which was constructed at the Monkland Ironworks, and the result of its working has now been ascertained by a series of carefully conducted trials. The furnace is constructed on the bell and cone principle, neither flame nor smoke being allowed to escape at the top of the furnace. The coal is self-coked in four descending compartments or retorts, and the heat necessary for this purpose is created by the burning of the waste gases in a series of flues arranged around the retorts. Comparing the yield of the ordinary and of the new furnace the advantage of the latter is very apparent; two runs of about 1000 tons of ore each may be taken as an example. The materials used were—in the ordinary furnace, 1445 tons 6 cwt. of coal, 1071 tons 2 cwt. of ore, and 375 tons 14 cwt. of limestone; and in the Ferrie furnace 1144 tons 15 cwt. of coal, 1127 tons 4 cwt. of ore, and 439 tons 11 cwt. of limestone. The production of pig-iron was—in the ordinary furnace, No. 1 iron, 333 tons 3 cwt.; No. 3 iron, 196 tons 16 cwt.; No. 4 iron, 25 tons 13 cwt. = 555 tons 12 cwt. in all; and in the Ferrie furnace, No. 1 iron, 489 tons; No. 3 iron, 189 tons 15 cwt.; No. 4 iron, 35 tons 16 cwt. = 634 tons 12 cwt. in all. Thus with the ordinary furnace every ton of pig-iron produced required the consumption of 52 cwt. of coal, 38 5 cwt. of ore, and 13 5 cwt. of limestone; whilst with the Ferrie furnace, each ton of pig-iron was produced with the consumption of only 36 1 cwt. of coal, 35 5 cwt. of ore, and 12 9 cwt. of limestone. The conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that destruction of ores takes place in the open-top furnaces through the intensity of heat produced by the burning of the gas. It was at one time contended that the interior brickwork would never resist the action of the intense heat produced by the burning gas in the flues—where the temperature is fully equal to a heat competent to coke coal—and that the crossed arches in the interior of the furnace would give way and the whole collapse. This has been proved an utter fallacy; the furnace is so constructed that the interior of the flues can be examined, as they have been from time to time, and up to the present date not the slightest change in the brick is apparent; and when we find brickwork similarly conditioned, such as in the lining of a blast-furnace,

from the boshes upwards, lasting (as in the case of the lower part in the present furnace) for fourteen years, there is not the slightest apprehension as to the durability of the flue brickwork. Altogether, Mr. Ferrie's ingenious invention is doubtless destined to mark a new and important era in the manufacture of pig-iron.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Feb. 16.—Trade generally is quiet this week, and there is little new or interesting to report. The market, on Tuesday, was well attended, but there was very little business transacted. Pig-iron makers were firm in their quotations, which were—for No. 1, 50s. to 50s. 6½d.; for No. 3, 46s. 6d. to 47s., net cash on trucks at sellers' works. The generality of large buyers are supplied under contract for some time to come, and there is, consequently, no pressing demand in the market. Deliveries have lately been much retarded, owing to the unfavourable weather for shipping, and to the North German and Baltic ports being closed. As soon, however, as foreign ports are opened, and the spring deliveries commence, the accumulated stocks of pig-iron reported in last week's *Mining Journal* will, it is hoped, be quickly reduced. The blast-furnaces are all in full operation, and the new furnaces in course of construction are being pushed on with as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The Ayresome Ironworks, the property of Messrs. Gjer, Mills, and Co., are fast approaching completion, and are expected to be "blown-in" in the course of two or three weeks. In the rail market there is somewhat more encouragement just now, by an additional number of enquiries for railway iron being afloat. One or two firms in the Cleveland district are said to have secured fresh orders within the past few days for rails, but many makers report themselves to be scarce of work, and that their mills are only kept going in working off contracts secured some time ago. Large quantities of rails continue to be put into stock awaiting the proper time for delivery. The prolonged dispute in Scotland has brought a good many orders to the North of England for plates and angles; and most manufacturers of shipbuilders' iron in this district are said to be now pretty well off for work for some months. Shipbuilding on the Tees is brisk, and new orders have lately been booked by Tees-side firms. There is considerable animation observable in engineering establishments. Some houses have hardly so much work as they could get through, but others are liberally supplied. For marine work the requirements are heavy. There is not so much doing in the bar-iron departments, but an improvement may be expected with the commencement of spring. Enquiry for pipes and foundry castings is better, but ironfounders complain of low prices. The Coal Trade remains unchanged, and is brisk and well reported of. For Coke there is also a strong demand.

The operations commenced by Messrs. Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), at their Middlesbrough works, some time ago, for obtaining salt—a bed of which was proved to exist to the extent of 100 ft. thick—are still being proceeded with. The two pits are now above 50 fathoms down, but we hear that a good deal of water is at present being met with, which is making the progress of the sinking slower than usual. It is understood that the accounts of this company, which are closed on Dec. 31 in each year, present most satisfactory results upon each year's workings, and no doubt at the general meeting of shareholders, which is usually held in March, a good dividend will be declared. The shares of Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co., which are 30½d. paid up, are quoted on the market at 6¼ to 6½. This firm are reported to have lately purchased a considerable steelworks plant in Wales, and that the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails will be proceeded with as early as practicable.

CLEVELAND PIG-IRON TRADE.—Mr. C. E. Muller writes—
Feb. 13.—The market for Cleveland pig-iron has been quiet but steady during the past month. Owing to the stoppage of the mills and foundries during the New Year holidays, coupled with the closing of the continental ports by ice, stocks have run up heavily. Prices have not been affected, however, as it is expected that recent accumulations will soon be cleared off on the opening of the navigation. No. 1 is quoted 50s.; No. 3, 46s. 6d.; No. 4, 43s. 6d.; mottled, 42s.; white, 41s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Tees. For immediate delivery a few exceptional transactions have taken place under these rates. The following are the usual statistical figures for January:—

	Production.	Ship, foreign.	Ship, coastwise.	War, stores.
Jan., 1871	151,826	3,401	16,858	12,039
" 1870	131,168	15,083	20,970	30,564

Increase 17,658. Decrease 11,682. Decrease 4,112. Decrease 18,525.
The production last month is the highest ever yet reached. The increase is about 12½ per cent. over last year, and January last year showed about the same per centage increase over 1869. Next month we will have a further addition, it being the intention of Messrs. Gjer, Mills, and Co., I believe, to blow in their two new furnaces early in the month. It will be noticed that the decreases on foreign and coastwise shipments quite account for the addition to the stocks, which are now 152,554 tons, against 117,345 tons at end of last year. The local consumption keeps well up, and will shortly be largely increased. Four new works—Britannia, West Marsh, Ayrton, and Imperial Iron Works—are rapidly approaching completion. The wages question has at length been finally disposed of for another year, the men submitting to a reduction of 6d. per ton on puddling, and 5 per cent. on mill work. Rail makers can now go into fresh contracts with some confidence. It is a pity the Scotch Iron Trade cannot adopt the principle of arbitration with equal success. Freight to the Continent will be dear this spring. According to present indications the shipments to Germany will be something unprecedented.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Feb. 16.—There has been a large number of vessels in these rivers of late, and a considerable amount of business has been done in all branches, both imports and exports. Large imports have arrived of ore, Esparto grass, &c., and heavy shipments of coals and coke have been made at the Tyne Dock and other places. Most unfortunately, a tremendous gale from the south-east, with intense cold, broke on this coast on Friday last, and great damage to shipping and loss of life have ensued in consequence. A number of light vessels, and also many laden ones, bore up for the Tyne for shelter, and several on entering the river got too far to the north, and were wrecked; some lives were lost, and most heartrending scenes were witnessed. But further south greater damage was done to shipping than here, and many sailors have perished.

The result of the inquest at Thornley has caused much surprise, and, without giving any opinion as to the wisdom or justice of the verdict, it appears to be felt generally that the inquest was rather hurriedly conducted, and hastily, if not prematurely, brought to a close. It ought to have been adjourned, and some independent witnesses chosen from the ranks of mining engineers and practical pitmen examined; as it was, only the officers concerned and the men employed at the works appear to have been examined, and so strong a party spirit appears to be among them that those men can hardly be considered as disinterested parties. It would seem also from the evidence that some misapprehension had prevailed as to the form of the workings, it being generally understood by the officials that they were proceeding against a straight face, and that no places were driven beyond a certain point towards them, the fact being that a narrow road had been driven in a direction towards them—a distance of 16 yards. The evidence appears to show that this has some connection with the unfortunate occurrence; but, as already remarked, the investigation appears to have been hardly carried fully out. Should the matter, however, be carried to another Court it will, of course, be thoroughly sifted.

The new mine Bill introduced by Mr. Bruce will be watched with the greatest interest by all parties here, as it is of the greatest importance to mine owners and workmen; on the whole, it appears to be characterised by a spirit of fairness and impartiality, but some of its provisions seem to show a want of thorough knowledge on the part of the framers of the Bill of the mining population. The proposal to allow boys to enter mines at 10 years of age appears to be a step in the wrong direction, and is simply absurd, as it provides that boys of that age shall only work three days per week, and shall have so many hours at school per week. Those intimately acquainted with the mining population know that boys when once at work will not again be got to go to a day school, and only the best of them can be induced to attend a night school, and this applies even to those days when the works are idle. The best course open appears to be to keep them at school until they are 12 or 13 years of age, and then allow them to enter the mines. The arrangement under the present Act which allowed boys under certain conditions to enter mines was practically a dead letter, it being found best if possible to keep all boys out under 12 years of age, and this was a very difficult matter, as great numbers of them tried if possible to evade this regulation.

It could only, indeed, be effected in many cases by demanding a certificate of birth before admitting them. The Bill will be closely watched in every stage as it passes through the House.

If we understand the proposed regulation as to the hours of labour for boys aright, it is proposed to limit them for all boys to 56 hours, or four days and two-thirds per week. If this is carried into effect, it will be considered a very great hardship by the workmen and their families, and it will materially reduce their earnings when trade is good. At present when trade is brisk the work of boys is eleven days per fortnight, or 66 hours per week, and the alteration will take 20 per cent. from their wages. Large numbers of boys, fifteen years of age, obtain 15s. per week, and some more than this, and the proposal, if carried out, will certainly seriously reduce their earnings, and, no doubt, it will also cause some inconvenience to the owners of mines, it will, indeed, all but stop the works on some days.

THE USWORTH COLLIERY VENTILATING FAN.—An error crept into our report on this fan last week. It was stated that "this fan was partially started ten years ago." This was intended by the writer to be "three weeks ago." This large fan is to be finally started on Saturday next.

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL.—This drill is now at work in Newcastle, and it attracts much attention. Two of the machines, a large and a smaller, have been set up on a piece of vacant ground near the Central Station, and are being shown in operation by Mr. Ball, one of the firm of Messrs. Charles Ball and Co., engineers and contractors, of Newgate-street, London, who are the patentees' sole agents for the drill. The drill is intended for open cut work in canals and railways, in tunnelling, shaft sinking, and all classes of work where drilling is to be done. There are four sizes made, drilling from ½ in. to 5½ in. holes, and feeding from 30 in. to 84 in. without change of drill points. The size recommended for general mining is the "jumper" size, its weight being about 300 lbs. It drills ½ to 1½ inch holes, and feeds 20 in. without change of drill points. The power required direct from a steam-boiler is about 2-horse for each drill as steam is rated. The drill is convenient, easily handled, and not liable to get out of repair. It will drill from 2 in. to 6 in. per minute, according to the hardness of the rock. The drill point used with the machine will make ten times greater advance at each sharpening than when used in the ordinary manner by hand and sledge. This is proved by records kept at the Hoosac Tunnel, Colorado, U.S., where the machine is very extensively used. The machine is so constructed that the piston-bar is the only part which receives the shock resulting from the blow upon the rock. By an ingenious peculiarity in the form of the cutting edge of the drill point, perfectly round holes are ensured, thus giving a greater area to the hole, and a larger percentage of the powder near its bottom. The machine is operating upon two blocks of freestone, the hardest the contractor was able to supply, and though the machine was fixed only temporarily, so that there is a degree of unsteadiness which somewhat injuriously affects the working, yet the results are highly satisfactory, and there is no doubt it will be of immense value in this district, where there is so much mining and quarrying to be done.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 16.—The result of the French elections having been so satisfactory, makers are evincing greater confidence, in the belief that the war will not be renewed, and some movement in the Iron Trade is again looked forward to. No material improvement can yet be pointed out, although a change for the better is noticeable, and prospects for the future are decidedly more hopeful. Although, however, there is still a scarcity of contracts on rail makers' books, it cannot be said it is altogether the result of the limited demand. The markets are somewhat more active, and enquiries more numerous than they have been since the opening of the year, but the deplorable lowness of prices precludes the possibility of makers committing themselves to more extensive engagements than will just suffice to keep their works fairly going in the meantime. Seeing the probability of the establishment of peace becoming shortly an accomplished fact, merchants are beginning to bestir themselves, and many are no doubt prepared to place some good contracts in the manufacturers' hands, but the latter still wisely act with cautiousness, and prefer to hold out until more remunerative prices can be obtained. Speculators evince a disposition to make some ventures at the present low rates, if makers gave them any encouragement, but having so ably maintained their position during the months of depression and uncertainty, it is not likely that they will commit themselves now on the eve of it, it is hoped, revived prosperity. Another month will unquestionably bring about some considerable changes in the position of the trade, if the war is not resumed. That an increase will take place in the demand seems now certain, and it is only reasonable that prices should proportionately improve also; but there is no doubt some uncertainty about it, inasmuch as the competition which will be carried on between this and other districts will tend very much to keep rates low for some time. The general desire for engagements that will afford full employment to the various large establishments will, to a great extent, necessitate such competition, and not, perhaps, until some weeks of renewed prosperity has been experienced, and all voids filled up, can prices be expected to reach what might be termed a remunerative scale. In American requirements there is but little change, the clearances continuing large to the United States, and orders are coming regularly to hand. There are specifications also from Canada, India, and some other minor sources. American contracts are still, however, the chief dependence in the rail branch, but there are indications that other substantial dependencies are about to be resuscitated. Russian buyers are, it is understood, making preparations for large purchases, and the Muscovite connection will, no doubt, be quite as important this year as formerly. Improvement is gradually taking place in home business, bars, plates, &c., being in request, and for pig there is a large enquiry, and it is not unlikely that the surplus stocks will be rapidly consumed, notwithstanding the very large make. There is a good demand for tin-plates, and prices are fairly maintained, but in some instances, rather than allow contracts to pass, makers give way in favour of buyers.

As remarked last week, some advantage has been taken of the armistice by coalowners to send supplies to the French markets. A further increase is shown in the clearances for that country, and it is evident that the conviction is growing stronger that the war will not be resumed. The steam coal proprietors of this district, therefore, look forward to a large increase in the demand on French account for industrial purposes, the war having caused such extensive damage in that country that there is no doubt a heavy supply of coal will be required in order to renew operations at the various factories and works in which Welsh steam coal is largely used. From the other foreign countries there is scarcely any change to note in the demand. Quotations remain low. House coal proprietors are doing a moderate business. The Merthyr Dare Colliery, in the Aberdare Valley, is announced for sale.

An important Conference has been again held by the colliers of the district in regard to the Mines Inspection Bill. Delegates from many of the collieries met at Pontypridd, but as only a short notice of the meeting had been given, the attendance was not so large as it might be. The men having understood that the Bill would be brought forward by the Home Secretary on Monday, they deemed it urgent to take immediate steps in the matter. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed in regard to many provisions of the measure, and the meeting decided upon sending a deputation to London. Availing themselves of a promise made to them by Mr. E. Forthgill, M.P., to defray the expenses of two men, a deputation of four was appointed, two of whom were to go to London at the expense of the colliers.

Not much has yet been said at the ironworks in regard to the proposed reduction of wages, but there is no doubt the announcement came upon the men rather by surprise, and there is a strong hope entertained that such improvement will take place in the iron trade before the month expires as will obviate the necessity on the part of the ironmasters to make the reduction they have given notice of. The ironmasters will, undoubtedly, resort to the course with considerable regret, but taking into consideration all the depressing circumstances of the last four or five months, it is matter for congratulation that the step was not taken three months ago.

At the Monmouthshire Wagon Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Crawshaw Bailey in the chair), a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum was declared. The concern was shown to be in a satisfactory state.

The trade returns of the local ports for the last month show more satisfactory results than might have been expected.

At the Bristol and South Wales Wagon Company meeting, on Wednesday, the directors' report recommended the usual dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.

Mr. H. Huxham, of Swansea, has been appointed, it is understood,

secretary to the South Wales Institute of Engineers, in the room of Mr. E. Bridgen, who has resigned in consequence of ill health.

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Rose of England, from Caldera, with 100 tons of silver ore, 91 tons of silver regulus, and 406 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son; the Louise and Angel, from Bilbao, with 130 tons of iron ore, to order; the Esmeralda, from Bilbao, with 180 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; the Florence, from Carrizal, with 530 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son; the Ange Eardien, from Bilbao, with 158 tons of iron ore, for Holway Brothers; the William and Annie, from Huéva, with 336 tons of sulphur ore, to order; the Jeune Eloina, from Bordeaux, with 100 tons of pig-iron, for Polignostre and Mesnier; the Dryade, from Bilbao, with 158 tons of iron ore, for Holway Brothers; the Favorite, from Bilbao, with 350 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; the Maggie, from Bilbao, with 210 tons of iron ore, for the English Copper Company.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 16.—The prospects of peace, and of an amicable termination of the Black Sea Conference, are imparting a more hopeful feeling to the Iron Trade. The mildness of the weather also gives hope of the early opening of the northern ports, and already some continental orders to be shipped to the Baltic have been given out. There is also a moderate amount of orders for the United States, and the strike of the colliers in the State of New York, should it last, will reduce the make of iron in that country, and will lead to more being ordered here. Best Staffordshire pig-iron continues in fair demand, the high price of hematites strengthening this material.

The Hardware Trades are rather quiet as a rule, but there is a tendency towards improvement. The writer on these trades in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states that Mr. J. Walker, of that town, has invented a new machine for the manufacture of railway spikes. On the bed is fixed a central block containing a forming die, on either side of the latter being a carriage. These carriages convey tools, which by means of cones, propelled by driving gear, are advanced to the forming die, so as to give proper shape to the head of the spike. A steam-hammer is placed over the central forming die. He adds that Mr. T. P. Jones, of Rowley, has secured an important contract from the home Government, which comprises some heavy cables for iron-clad vessels, and also for mooring purposes.

On Friday last there was an explosion of gas in the New Buffery Colliery, near Dudley, belonging to Messrs. Hooton and Mason. From 20 to 40 men were down the pit at the time, but happily, most of them were at a distance from the place where the explosion took place, and escaped unhurt; six, however, were badly burnt, and two in a very serious manner. Shaw, the underground manager, was one of the injured men. He took another man, named Waterhouse, to a waste, in order to point out to him work which required to be done. Here Waterhouse, with remarkable ignorance or recklessness, raised his light to one of those "pot-holes" in the roof in which gas is so often found, and before he could be checked the gas fired, and he was one of those most seriously injured. Shaw says he had been twice in the same place during the morning, and found no trace of gas.

It is satisfactory to state that the local banks report favourably of the business of the past half-year, and the directors of the Midland and Gloucester Wagon Companies both declare an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, which has been paying a low dividend for some years, appears to be looking up, and for the second half of 1870 pays at the rate of 4 per cent., and carried forward a larger balance than previously.

BREACH OF COLLIERY RULES.—At the Newport Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Daniel Humphreys was charged with committing a breach of a certain colliery rule, by not examining and reporting upon the condition of the pit before allowing the workmen to descend. Mr. Hodges appeared for the defendant, and stated that the case was not one of gross carelessness, although an accident had resulted from it, whereby three boys were burnt by an explosion, and one had since died. It was the duty of the defendant to make a proper examination of the pit and report upon its condition every morning before the men went down. This he neglected to do; but there was great cause for his omitting to do so, inasmuch as the man had been there for several years, and well knew the state of the pit, and he had never seen any appearance of gas. Certain portions of the works had undergone alterations, and these alterations had caused gas to arise in the pit. Under those circumstances the company did not wish to press the case against the man, believing him not to have been guilty of such gross carelessness as is frequently found in cases of that character. The company were, however, compelled to bring the case before the magistrates. The defendant was fined 11s. and 8s. 8d. costs.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—The condition of the Iron Trade in this district still continues comparatively inactive, but not without some signs of improvement. During the last week some tolerably good orders have been received for first-class iron. The works west of Dudley, generally speaking, are doing "five turns" per week, and, upon the whole, there is not much to complain of. The workmen are remarkably quiet here, and now that the Union on the Brierley Hill side is broken up there seems to be much more unanimity between them and their employers than has existed for many years past; they seem to put more confidence in their masters than they did, believing that if they leave the question of wages in their hands they will in the long run be better off than they will by either harkening to paid delegates or submitting any differences which may arise to arbitration. This is a state of things much to be desired, and is the result of the men seeing that their masters have evinced a disposition to deal justly with them. The demand for pig-iron continues to be strong, and all mine iron are well maintained. There are some fair pigs produced in the district, combining a portion of mine and a medium of fine cinder, and are selling at from 31s. to 32s. 2d. per ton, but inferior sorts, made chiefly from cinder, and selling at lower rates. The pig-makers are acting cautiously as to making contracts for forward delivery, knowing well that there is every indication of a rise on the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war. The demand for thick coal is still large, and the output, though great, is not equal to the requirements for the works and domestic consumption. A considerable amount of business has occurred at the various collieries since the breaking up of the frost, and the supply of coal to them has been large, but there is some fear that even now the transit of coal by water may be interfered with by a return of severe weather, which would soon close up some of the canals again. The market for white ironstone and gubbin keeps active, and prices remain firm, at 12s. 6d. per ton for the former, and 13s. 6d. for the latter, short weight of 2240 lbs. to the ton. When sold at long weight, the price is proportionately higher. The market for iron ore is also active, and prices are well maintained; when calcined they realise about 6s. per ton more. The Dudley chain and anchor smiths report business somewhat quieter. Mr. T. P. Jones, of Rowley, has secured an important contract from the home Government, which comprises some heavy cables for iron-clad vessels, and also for mooring purposes. The nail trade is, on the whole, in a more satisfactory condition than described a little while ago, and the demand for fenders and fire-irons, although still far from brisk, shows some indications of early improvement.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 16.—The ironworks and collieries throughout Derbyshire have undergone no alteration, so far as regards trade, during the past week. There is a large output of pig-iron, and the quantity appears likely to be increased by the blowing-in of some new furnaces. A steady business is being done in manufactured iron, and the foundries are kept fairly going. About an average tonnage of House Coal is being sent to London, but the reduction of the rate so far has not had the effect of increasing the demand from the Derbyshire collieries; on the contrary, a much less tonnage of coal was sent to the metropolis from the leading collieries during January than there was in the previous month. The subscription in aid of the widows and children of the men killed by the explosion at the Renshaw Colliery, Eckington, is proceeding very satisfactorily. Upwards of 2000 have already been given, towards the work of the collieries of Staveley, Clay Cross, and other places, have subscribed liberally.

The heavy branches of the Sheffield trade are now very active. The heavy armour-plate mills are being fully worked, and are likely to be so for some time, there being some large orders on hand account. Although at least two months will elapse before shipments to Russia will be resumed, still the makers of rails and railway material are fully as busy as they have been, and the season promises to be an active one in that important branch of our manufacture. The wire-mills are also brisk, more especially on land and submarine telegraph account. It appears that some modifications are about to be made in the duties charged for steel goods by the American Government, but it is not expected that they will be of a serious character, or such as will impede the large business doing with that country. The general cutlery branches are looking up, and some fair orders have been sent in by home travellers. There is every appearance of a strike taking place in the fork-grinding trade, but it affects a comparatively small number of men.

The works in the Rotherham district are rather busier than they have been. There are some good contracts for rails and plates, and the engine works at Meadow Hall are engaged in making some shields on Government account, the plates being received from the Parkgate Iron Company. The collieries are also doing well, more particularly in house coal. At Thorneley and Chapeltown the foundries are kept well going in pipes, stoves, and other castings. The collieries belonging to the former are now in full work, and raising a very large tonnage of coal.

In the Barnsley district there has not been much change, the ironworks doing a steady trade. The reduction of the rate, however, has had the effect of largely increasing the tonnage of coal from South Yorkshire to London by the Great Northern. But how long the present state of affairs will last no one can say, consequently colliery proprietors are in a state of uncertainty, which is far from being pleasant as regards, as no one would care to enter a contract for any length of time under existing circumstances. The proposed coal railway from South Yorkshire, via the Great Eastern, to London is now looked upon with much favour, and as all the iron-mary conditions have been complied with it will be prosecuted in Committee of the House of Commons with vigour. The parties interested are sanguine that it will be carried, although aware it will meet with a very strong opposition from existing companies. More than anything else would the line benefit the collieries between Barnsley and Rotherham, whilst at the same time it would improve the position of the Great Northern in the development of the goods and passenger traffic. At present a serious loss is entailed by the want of sufficient locomotive power to take coals from the colliery sidings, and train loads are left for two or three days at a time where they have been loaded. In Engine Coal there is a moderate business being done with Lancashire. There has been a rather better enquiry of late for Steam Coal for Hull, but there has not been much change with regard to Grimsby. It is likely, however, that the lowering of the rate to London will have the effect of bringing the steam coal of South Yorkshire into notice for shipment from the Thames, and already several coalowners have been asked as to the terms on which it could be supplied. As both the house

and steam coal in the Barnsley seam are got together, the advantage of finding a good market during the winter months would be a very great benefit. During the summer all the steam coal raised is easily sold, whilst in winter, as a rule, a good deal has to be stacked, until the shipping season commences to the North of Europe. Coke is still in very good request, and there is no difficulty in getting stocks.

THE COAL TRAFFIC BY RAILWAY TO LONDON.—The competition between the Great Northern and the Midland Railway Companies with regard to the London traffic is still as active as ever. The reduction made by the one company has been followed by a similar reduction by the other. The Great Northern has just issued a special rate list for coal going from South Yorkshire to London, and other places on their line. The rate for coal from the district named to King's Cross or Holloway, into drops or barge, which up to the close of the year was 8s. 4d. per ton, is now reduced to 6s. 1d., a reduction of no less than 2s. 3d. per ton. That this must involve a serious loss may be inferred from the fact that the rate to Grantham is exactly the same as it is to London, whilst it is 2s. per ton more to Hitchin. The Midland Company have also issued a circular with regard to the rate, as follows:—"Midland Railway Company, General Manager's Office, Feb. 1871: Finding some uncertainty prevails as to the date from which the company decided to make the further allowance of 3d. per ton off the rates for the carriage of coal from collieries on the Midland Railway to the London district and south of the Thames, necessitated by the further reduction announced in the Great Northern Company's circular of Jan. 12, I am instructed to inform you that the allowance will be made from Jan. 16, the date named by the Great Northern Company for their reduction to come into operation, in order to preserve, as hitherto, the agreed difference in the through rates for the South Yorkshire collieries and your collieries on the Midland line respectively." A reduction of 2s. 3d. per ton on the rate paid up to the close of last year will be a loss monthly of about 3200l. to the Great Northern, and to the Midland of about double that sum, so that both companies are working the coal traffic at a very serious loss.

COST OF STRIKES.—The last balance-sheet of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association shows that the expenditure of the society for the two years ending in December last was 46,776l., and of this amount no less than 40,000l. was paid away to men on strike or locked out. The Thorncliffe men, who were locked out, received more than half the entire sum thus appropriated.

THE PATENT LAW QUESTION.

At last there is a gleam of hope for the inventor. A Member of Parliament, who is eminent as a Queen's Counsel, entertains impartial views on the subject of the Patent Laws, and is withal a friend of the working people. Mr. HINDE PALMER has given notice in the House of Commons that he will, early in March, move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law on patents for inventions, and although he cannot hope to walk over the course, seeing that Mr. SAMUELSON and Mr. MACFIE have given notice of motions for committees of enquiry into the working of these laws, yet, if the question be mooted this session, and be dealt with by Mr. HINDE PALMER in the way he appears disposed to deal with it, a change beneficial for inventors may confidently be hoped for.

Even with regard to Mr. MACFIE we are not without some hope, for there is not in his views so much to be reproached by the friends of inventors as most persons usually consider to be the case. Like the popular saying regarding the arch enemy of mankind, he is "not so black as painted," for his propositions, if capable of practical realisation, in regard to his system of money prizes, would afford a most acceptable recompense to many a poor inventor; and could he be induced to place his scheme in concurrent operation side by side with the Patent Laws, we cannot help thinking that the present handsome Annual Surplus Fund of the Patent Office might thus be beneficially applied as a means of remunerating those inventors who are willing to relinquish their exclusive rights to the use of their inventions, by opening them to unrestricted adoption by the public. By such a course neither Mr. MACFIE nor his opponents would sacrifice the principles they respectively uphold, for after all the real point at issue is—What is the best method of affording to inventors due encouragement to publish and develop their inventions? That the publication and development of new inventions are desiderata no one but a madman will deny; and by the Patent Laws and Mr. MACFIE's scheme of prizes being worked side by side the effect of each scheme might be practically tested so that hereafter statesmen might be enabled to deal with the matter aided by practical tests, instead of proceeding to revolutionise our existing laws on the unsupported hypotheses of those who hold extreme views on free trade. Of course, we are well aware that the practical realisation of Mr. MACFIE's scheme is surrounded with many difficulties, which he must be prepared to grapple with before any use whatever can be made of it; but as he is astute and persevering it is not improbable he may at last succeed in removing these difficulties.

As regards Mr. HINDE PALMER's propositions for the amendment of our Patent Law, we are given to understand that, although in form simply amendments of the Act of 1852, they are likely in practical effect to prove most important reforms in the operation of this branch of the law, for they not only affect the constitution of the Patent Commission, and the functions of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals with the view to render the proceedings for obtaining Letters Patent more satisfactory than as now existing, but they also deal with the questions of indefeasible patent rights and compulsory licenses in certain cases. Whether Mr. PALMER intends efficient preliminary examination to form part of his system we have not been able to learn; we trust it does, or at all events that some guarantee is to be obtained before a patent is granted that it is not for a so-called invention of something which is notoriously in public use, or already patented. It is really monstrous that the law should encourage unscrupulous patent agents to urge on poor but enthusiastic inventors to spend their last penny in patenting things they cannot legally secure. If preliminary examination into the novelty of the invention be not adopted, at all events the suggestion should be—made long ago in our columns by our correspondent, Mr. F. W. CAMPBELL, the barrister—to the effect that every applicant for Letters Patent should be called upon to make strict enquiry into the novelty of his invention before any patent grant be issued, and that opportunity for real bona fide opposition to the issue of the patent be afforded to all interested before granting the patent by inspection of the provisional specification being allowed to all persons intending to oppose at some time after the notice to proceed, and before the time for entry of opposition—the present blind man's buff game is a ridiculous farce. We hope that inventors will not be left without protection against such oppressive action of the law as that which occurred in the case in re BATES and REDGATE, where the first applicant was defeated by the second. Surely anyone applying to complete his patent out of the usual course might be required to give notice to all prior applicants before he obtains his patent.

These and many other points we feel sure Mr. CAMPBELL could readily deal with, and we hope he will be personally consulted in the matter before any change in the law is made.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the annual general meeting of this society, held yesterday, the financial statement showed a very satisfactory result, and there has been an increase in the number of "Fellows." The officers elected were—

PRESIDENT.—Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., Prof. T. H. Huxley, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., Prof. J. Morris.
SECRETARIES.—John Evans, F.R.S., David Forbes, F.R.S.
FOREIGN SECRETARY.—Prof. D. T. Ansted, M.A., F.R.S.
TREASURER.—J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S.
COUNCIL.—Prof. D. T. Ansted, W. B. Carpenter, M.D., William Carruthers, W. Boyd Dawkins, Prof. P. Martin Duncan, Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Evans, David Forbes, J. Wickham Flower, Capt. Douglas Galton, C.B., R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, J. Whitaker Walker, Prof. T. H. Huxley, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., C. J. A. Meyer, Prof. J. Morris, Joseph Prestwich, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, R. H. Scott, M.A., Prof. J. Tennant, Rev. Thomas Whitshire, Henry Woodward.

The Wollaston Medal was awarded to Prof. Ramsay, in recognition of his valuable services to physical and stratigraphical geology, and with special reference to his numerous original geological essays relating to Wales and other districts. The balance of the Wollaston Fund was given to Mr. Etheridge, to aid him in prosecuting his work on British Fossils.

The address was founded on the recent investigations in oceanic life with reference to its teachings as to the relation between the deposits now forming in the bed of the Atlantic and the cretaceous rocks. After referring to the modern appliances which enabled these researches to be carried on with more satisfactory results than previously, he pointed out the great proportion of polycystine and foraminifera in the Atlantic ooze. Of these forms the chalk is estimated to contain one million in a cubic inch. Alluding to the mollusca, he mentioned that the species had a greater general resemblance to the newer tertiary than to those of the chalk, although many of the genera are identical with those found in the latter formation. He further alluded to the cretaceous strata passing under the Atlantic in the West of Europe, and he inferred from these and other facts, which he recapitulated in an elaborate and able address, that the bed of the Atlantic had been under deep water since the cretaceous period, and

that the modern ooze is nothing more than a continuation of those deposits of which the lofty chalk cliffs of England are the most conspicuous feature.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Until quite recently it was a habit of the leading metal brokers to entertain their clients at the beginning of each year not only with a *resumé* of the past, but also with the prospects of the metal markets for the year just commencing. In vain, however, have we examined the annual copper reports before us for any information on the latter point; and we find most of them fail to give even an estimate of the coming supplies, whilst they are totally silent on the probable demand. This seems not a little strange, as one might naturally expect in these days of rapid and frequent communication, not only with the producing but also with the consuming markets, such estimates might be made as would be a fair forecast of the future of such a staple article as copper. It is, therefore, only possible to attribute the omission to one of two causes—either the brokers hesitate to anticipate events at a time when the map of Europe is being re-modelled, and the needs of war are substituted for those of peace; or having failed so utterly in their former prophecies, they shrink from again exposing themselves to the ridicule of the metal world.

However, as the want is none the less called for alike by miners and merchants, let us endeavour to give the requisite information; but, in doing so, we must carefully avoid the error of those who would fix a minimum or maximum price for copper for the year we have now entered on, striving rather to lay before our readers such data as will enable them to draw their own conclusion.

By no juggling can we help the natural division of the subject into supply and demand, however terrible these much-abused words may seem, and the full comprehension of either of which in the case in point is more work than enough for one man not directly engaged in the trade of buying and selling copper. At the same time, for convenience sake, we will speak—

- 1.—Of the actual stocks of copper here.
 - 2.—Of the quantities likely to be imported this year.
 - 3.—The demand constant and the demand progressive and new.
- The stock of copper in England and Havre is together greater than it was ever before known to be, and it has been accumulating steadily for years past. Roughly we may call it twice what it was five years ago, and the following figures, taken from one of the wharfingers' circulars, at Swansea, will show how surely the increase has gone on even in the last twelve months:—
- | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Stock of Chili copper in Great Britain and Havre, Jan. 1, 1870 |Tons | 25,260 |
| " fine foreign and English in London, " | | 5,700 |
| Total | | 30,960 |
| Stock of Chili copper in Great Britain and Havre, Jan. 1, 1871 |Tons | 31,700 |
| " fine foreign and English in London, " | | 4,000 |
| Total | | 35,700 |

It may be fairly urged that this augmentation is due to the diminished stocks held by makers, as also to the entire closing of the French markets during the last six months. But a comparison of the present with the stocks of either three, four, or five years ago would show identical results; and as regards the question of a lessened stock held by makers or manufacturers, this must be looked upon as an inevitable consequence of an importation of one-half of our supply of copper in the metallic form—a change which enables the manufacturer to get his supplies in twenty-four hours, whilst formerly took more than that number of days to procure the same article from the smelters' works. The same argument applies to smelters' stocks. In short, it is impossible to escape the inevitable fact that the stock is excessive, and it is no sound statement that because the stock is firmly held at a time when money is cheap, and loans on such security as dock warrants easily arranged, it is not too large, or that the same holders may not sell, either from compulsion, in the case of dear money, or from finding a more profitable form of investment in a general revival of trade.

Let us now pass on to the second point we proposed to consider—the imports for the current year, and the yield of our own mines. First in the list of copper-yielding countries stands Chili, and experience teaches us that from her mines, including those on the west coast of South America generally, the annual yield is nearer 50,000 than 40,000 tons of fine copper. Report states that many of the mines are being stopped as unremunerative, but still it comes, and one who has had great experience in Chilean mining estimates this year's exports from that country at 45,000 tons. No great falling off here. Next in importance come the Australian mines, the chief of which, despite the late and present low prices, manage to pay large dividends, and whilst a mine pays, it would be simply madness to expect a diminished supply. The same remark applies to the Cape mines, only just beginning to be developed. Also to the Newfoundland diggings, or mines. And lastly, as to foreign sources, the great quantity of copper extracted from pyrites—being only a product of secondary value as compared with the full value of the ore—is not likely to be affected much by the price of fine copper, but by the demand for sulphur, for which the ore is chiefly worked. In fact, England is likely to be the only defaulter in the supply of copper, the Cornish ticketings clearly showing that at present prices our copper mines cannot compete with the more productive deposits of other countries.

To sum up, then, the question of supply, we have a stock here larger than ever yet known, a probable supply not many thousands short of that imported last year; thus, from this point of view, there is nothing to encourage the hope of a great rise in price. If, however, there is little which is promising to the miner, who is in reality the man most interested in the price of copper, when we review the market from the side of supply, there is much to be urged on the opposite side of the question which is most hopeful. At the same time a full appreciation of the demand for copper is not an easy matter, as it is often a most difficult thing to separate the large transactions reported into the dealings of speculators and the purchases of bona fide consumers. It is also most unsafe to accept without analysis the business generally reported—for example, when the French rollers were large buyers they were often buying as speculators, and not as manufacturers, and the miner anticipating from the purchases made an improving market was continually disappointed.

But to return to the real demand. No one can gainsay the fact that the low price at which copper has now for some years been sold has increased its consumption enormously. Many uses of it in a pure or alloyed form are constant, and almost irrespective of price. Such are the sheathing of ships, the requirements of India and China, &c.; but in all the ornamental uses of copper and brass the price is an important element, and few even of those who deal in it are aware how important this branch of the trade is, because it is most apparent in those countries to which we export copper.

Let us speak a little in detail as to the more or less constant outlets for copper. As one of the oldest, there is the sheathing of ships with yellow metal, in which, curiously enough, the consumption has been pretty constant for some years, although we shall soon find here a falling off, since there are now few wooden ships built, and the old ones are being replaced by iron, which do not require coppering; but against this feature of the future must be placed the daily increase in the number of steamers, for the building of each of which large quantities of brass are requisite. Another of our constant customers for copper is India, including China. We say constant, because there has only been for the last four years such undulations in our annual shipments to these markets as would be caused by the occasional depression or spurts given from the varying stocks in those countries. Our exports of copper and metal to India in the last four years have been as follows, in round numbers:—

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
18,000 tons	14,000 tons	18,000 tons	14,500 tons.

Now, supposing each good year to be followed by a bad one, there is a great probability of our getting a good demand from India this year. Space compels us to defer to another opportunity the new and progressive outlets for copper and its alloys.

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

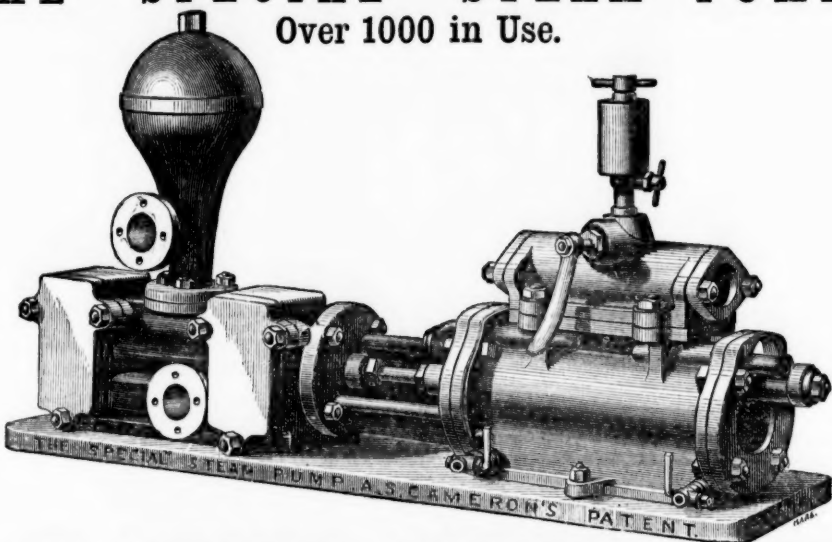
Paris, &c. Terms moderate.

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SOLE MAKERS OF
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Over 1000 in Use.

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- The South Benwell Colliery, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
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- And numerous others.



NOTE.

- Requires NO Shafting, Gearing, Riggers, or Belts.
- All Double-Acting:
- Works at any Speed, and any Pressure of Steam.
- Will Force to any Height.
- Delivers a constant stream.
- Can be placed any distance away from a Boiler.
- Occupies little space.
- Simple, Durable, Economical.

NO FLY-WHEEL, CRANK, GOVERNORS, CONNECTING ROD, GUIDE, OR ECCENTRIC.

Supplied to H.M.'s Arsenal and Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, and Devonport, also for use on board H.M.'s Ships, Hercules and Monarch.
FORTY THOUS ND GALLONS PER HOUR IS BEING RAISED 40 FEET HIGH AT MR. McMURRAY'S PAPER MILL, WANDSWORTH, BY THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP.
THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED TO DRAINING QUARRIES.



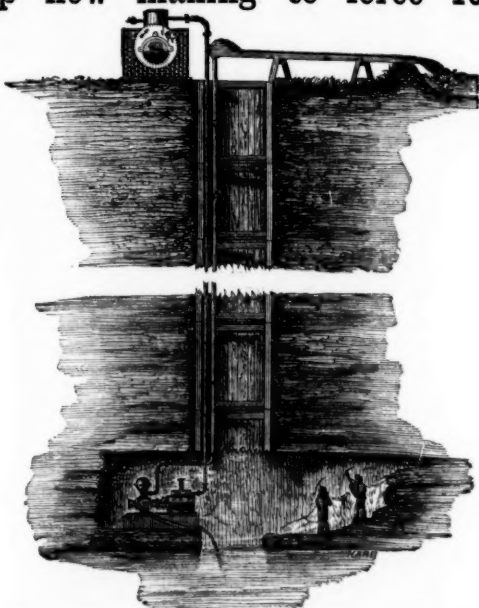
The engraving illustrates the "SPECIAL" Steam Pump as employed in draining quarries. At the Banger and Carnarvon Slate Company's Quarries, in Wales, four or five of these pumps, of different dimensions, are at work, as well as at other quarries in various parts of the kingdom.
The pump being fixed in the required position, steam can be supplied by means of a felted steam-pipe from any boiler situated several aundred feet away from the pump; and although a little extra condensation would in such case take place, this system

of draining quarries is found far more economical than employing detached engines and pumps, with their cumbrous details of shafting, gearing, riggers, and belts.
The "SPECIAL" Steam Pump can be adapted to work at either high or low pressure steam, and to discharge the water to a vertical height of from 200 to 400 feet. For very high lifts, pumps with long strokes are recommended.
The pump is very portable, and can be readily lowered nearer to the water as the work proceeds.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED FOR DRAINING MINES.
One "SPECIAL" Steam Pump now making to force 1040 feet in one direct lift.

The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pump-rods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the steam, suction, and delivery pipes.

These engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very small outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in all mining operations.
To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. I is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors for ready access to all working parts.

PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Diameter of Steam Cylinder	2½	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	24
Diameter of Water Cylinder	1½	1½	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Length of Stroke	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24	24
Strokes per minute	100	100	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	—	—	—	—
Gallons per hour	310	680	910	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	—	—	—	—
PRICE	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£40 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100	—	—	—	—

IF BRASS LINED, OR SOLID BRASS OR GUN-METAL WATER CYLINDERS, WITH COPPER AIR VESSELS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO SIZE.
Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, or 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

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DEPOT FOR SOUTH WALES: BANK CHAMBERS, NEWPORT, MON.—MESSRS. STEEL, RAKE, & CO.

AWARDED TWENTY GOLD AND SILVER FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

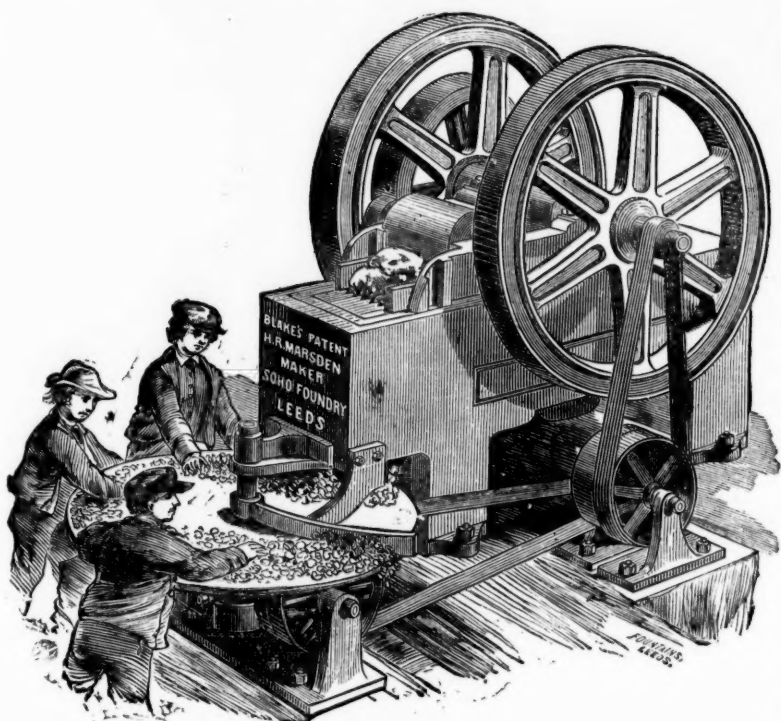
IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MACADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or winstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Co. Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mining Company, Parys Mines, near Angor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS,
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

WILLIAM HUNT.
Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

JOHN LANCASTER.
Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$7½ per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

SILAS WILLIAMS.

Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction. We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with it in seven hours.

EDWARD AARON,
H. R. Marsden, Esq. Weston, near Runcorn

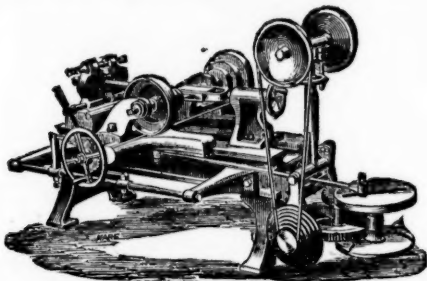
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H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Patent Duplex Cotter-Hole and Key-Bed DRILLING MACHINE.

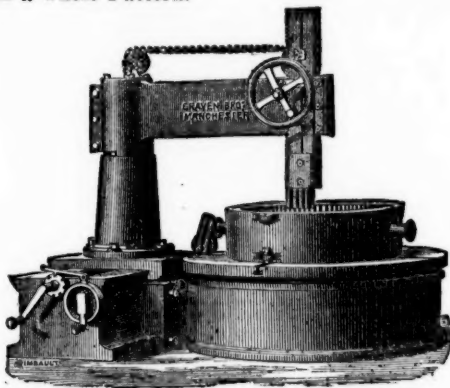


The advantage of this Machine is, that the Drills are only requisite to be half the length of the Cotter-hole required to be cut, as they operate simultaneously from both sides of the object, meeting accurately in the middle, and doing the work in less than half the usual time, besides producing a smooth hole on account of short, stiff Drills being used, thus producing a much better class of work, hitherto unattainable by the Machines with one long Drill.

The Machine is made in three sizes, and often made with double set of Head Stocks, to drill both ends of a connecting rod at the same time.

Improved WHEEL-MOULDING MACHINE.

This Machine will Mould the Teeth of Bevel, Spur, and Worm Wheels, also Straight Racks, of any Pitch, with a whole Pattern.



Some of the many advantages in the use of this Machine are, that the Teeth of Wheels are perfectly straight across the Tooth, no taper being required to draw the pattern; the Wheels are true in diameter, not depending upon a wood model, which sometimes alters in shape; Wheels of any pitch and form of teeth can be moulded without the use of a whole expensive pattern; and wheels to work into each other can be made mathematically correct in form, at the small cost of segment patterns.

The Machine is made in various sizes to mould wheels of any diameter.

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THE PATENT DON LUBRICATING OIL

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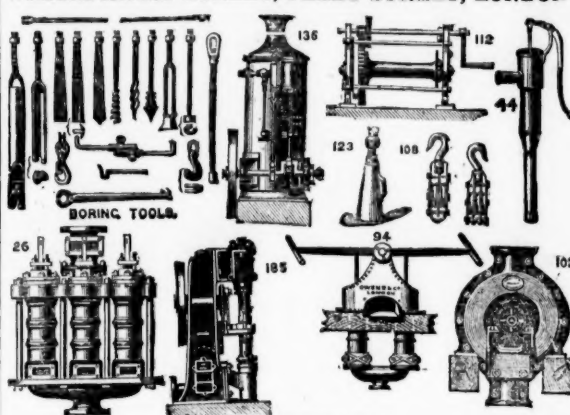
"The men were rather against it at first, but have now, by experience, learned to appreciate its good qualities. It answers our purpose so completely that we shall continue to use it and no other."

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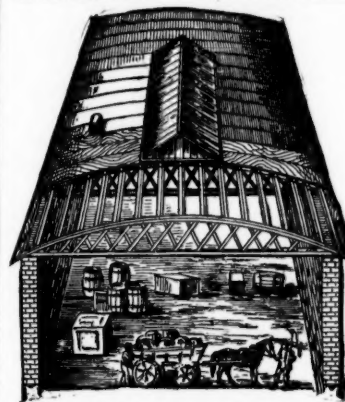
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They can be made with or without top-lights, ventilators, &c. Felt roofs of any description executed in accordance with plans. Prices for plain roofs from 30s. to 60s. per square, according to span, size, and situation.

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The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE

Is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which

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Perfectly, and at the least possible cost.

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CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

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Business promptly transacted in every available security.

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Reports on any mine in the two counties, and every kind of legitimate mining business transacted.

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For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS,

FITTED WITH

PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING.

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THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL DRILL

IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at the incredible rate of 10" per minute.

SAVES £5 a day as compared with hand labour, independent of the enormous saving effected in the general expenses, such as PUMPING, VENTILATION, INTEREST OF CAPITAL, &c., from the fact of the "put out" being increased four-fold.

DRILL POINTS.—The saving in steel alone is considerable. One drill will go through 20 feet of Aberdeen granite without sharpening.

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This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stampers, Jiggers, Side-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddles.

The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhoswydol Mines, Machynlleth, and the Bog Waste, Shropshire.

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IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	75 0 0	22 20 dis.
50	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 10 0	—
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	30 0 0	35 36 pm.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0	5 4 dis.
100	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0	4 4 1/2 pm.
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0	18 16 dis.
22	Kibb Vale Co. [L.]	27 10 0	9 15 9 dis.
20	General Mining Association [L.]	20 0 0	6 8
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	par. 1/2 pm.
10	Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10 0 0	—
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0	22 1/2 25 pm.
2 1/2	Mercy Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11 10 0	8 3 1/2 7 1/2 pm.
4	Myndy Iron Ore Co. [L.]	3 10 0	2 1/2 2 dis.
1	Nerburda Coal and Iron	0 7 0	par.
25	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25 0 0	1 1/2 1 dis.
25	Ditto	25 0 0	1 1/2 1 dis.
60	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0	3 dis. par.
0	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]	10 0 0	5 5 1/2 pm.
80	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	20 18 dis.
15	Ditto New	15 0 0	25 1/2 5 1/2 dis.
60	Shotts Iron Co.	50 0 0	21 19 dis.
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	55 0 0	17 16 dis.
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co.	60 0 0	40 42 1/2 pm.
100	Ditto New	10 0 0	8 9 pm.
100	Thames Iron Company	10 0 0	—
7 1/2	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0	—
100	Vancouver Coal [L.]	6 0 0	1/2 dis. par.
10	Van Iron Ore [L.]	10 0 0	—
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	100 0 0	11 9 dis.
75	Ditto ditto	75 0 0	11 9 dis.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
15000	Alderley Edge, Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8.	0 5 0.	Jan. 1869
6000	Boscawell, f. c. St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	Apr. 1870
200	Bottlebeck, f. c. St. Just	91 5 0	225	220 230	330 5 0.	0 5 0.	Feb. 1871
20000	Bottlebeck, f. c. St. Just	2 10 0	—	—	2 11 0.	0 10 0.	Jan. 1871
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	0 15 0.	0 2 6.	Nov. 1870
3000	Bwlch Consols, c. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	May 1870
6000	Cashwell, f. Camborne	2 10 0	—	—	0 14 0.	0 2 0.	Dec. 1870
916	Cargill, s. l. Newlyn	16 5 7.	3	2 1/2 3 1/2	16 15 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1869
2450	Coal's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9.	20	21 23	5 5 6.	0 12 6.	Jan. 1871
867	Cwm Eryn, f. Cardigan	7 10 0	—	—	32 13 0.	0 5 0.	Jan. 1871
128	Cwmystwith, f. Cardigan	60 0 0	—	—	387 10 0.	0 2 0.	July 1869
280	Dewerth Mines, s. l. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0.	0 10 0.	July 1869
1024	Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	105	100 110	1149 0 0.	0 4 0.	Nov. 1870
656	Ding Dong, f. Gwylfa	49 14 6.	130	125 130	254 2 6.	0 15 0.	Aug. 1870
1432	Drake Walls, f. Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 3.	0 10 0.	July 1871
12800	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6.	5	5 1/2 5 1/2	14 11 6.	0 2 0.	July 1867
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	188 10 0.	0 2 0.	Sept. 1870
300	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	0 9 11.	11	10 1/2 11	11 1 2.	0 4 0.	Jan. 1871
6400	East Pool, f. Pool, Illogan	3 9 0	32	31 32	14 16 0.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
1906	East Wheel Levell, f. Wendron	25 0 0	—	—	77 5 0.	0 10 0.	Dec. 1870
2800	Foxdale, f. Isle of Man	3 18 6.	1 1/2	—	8 0 0.	0 2 6.	Aug. 1870
5000	Frank Mills, f. Christow	18 15 0	—	—	0 3 0.	0 3 0.	Jan. 1868
2500	Gawton, c. Tavistock	4 0 0	18	18 19	13 9 0.	0 8 0.	Dec. 1870
15000	Great Laxey, f. Isle of Man	5 0 0	—	—	—	5 p.c.	Feb. 1869
3000	Great Northern Manganese	40 0 0	7 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	15 12 0.	0 3 6.	June 1870
5908	Great Wheel Vor, f. c. Helston	4 10 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), f. c. Helston	8 10 0	43	41 43	65 10 0.	0 10 0.	Feb. 1871
2000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c. l.	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1869
10000	Killalee, f. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 2.	0 0 7.	June 1870
4000	Levant, c. l. St. Just	10 8 1.	—	—	101 0 0.	0 2 0.	Aug. 1869
4000	Lisburne, f. Cardigan	20 0 0	—	—	529 0 0.	0 3 0.	Jan. 1870
3000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6.	7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	4 0 0.	0 5 0.	Oct. 1868
9000	Minera Mining Co., f. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	282 3 4.	0 4 0.	Nov. 1870
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. l.	7 0 0	—	—	0 4 6.	0 2 1.	July 1870
6400	New Pembroke, f. c. Par Station	5 0 0	5	5 5 1/2	0 5 0.	0 2 6.	Nov. 1870
2000	North Levant, f. c. St. Just	10 12 0	1 1/2	1 1 1/2	1 15 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1870
5010	North West Crofty, c. Illogan	3 11 3.	—	—	0 4 0.	0 1 6.	Oct. 1870
250	Penfries United, f. c. Camb.	86 0 0	60	55 60	15 0 0.	0 5 0.	Nov. 1870
3000	Penrhall, f. c. St. Just	5 0 0	5 1/2	5 6	16 0 0.	0 3 0.	Feb. 1871
500	Phoenix, f. c. Llaninhorne	50 0 0	—	—	463 10 0.	0 7 0.	Feb. 1871
2000	Princedale, f. c. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0.	0 10 0.	Oct. 1870
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1869
1120	Providee, f. c. Uney Lelant	10 6 7.	36	34 36	100 12 6.	0 10 0.	Dec. 1870
15000	Queen's, c. Calstock	0 10 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 1 0.	Dec. 1870
5869	Rosehill Hill and Ransom, f. c.	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 13 0.	0 1 6.	Dec. 1870
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	260	255 260	659 10 0.	0 4 0.	Jan. 1871
937	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 0.	6	7 1/2	3 0 0.	0 10 0.	June 1870
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 18 9.	20	20 20	374 13 6.	0 10 0.	Mar. 1868
242	Spear Moor, f. St. Just	36 17 9.	21	18 20	14 15 0.	0 10 0.	Oct. 1870
940	St. Ives Consols, f. St. Ives	10 15 0.	—	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, f. c.	3 10 0	—	—	0 5 0.	0 2 6.	Nov. 1870
12000	Tankerville, f. l. Salop	6 0 0	13	12 1/2 13	0 14 0.	0 4 0.	Jan. 1871
6000	Tincoff, f. c. l. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	—	27 8 6.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
2000	Truncheon Cons., f. Uney Lelant	11 10 0	22	21 22	32 7 0.	0 15 0.	Dec. 1870
12000	Van, f. Llanidloes	5 0 0	55	53 55	3 10 0.	0 15 0.	Dec. 1870
3000	W. Chiverton, f. l. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	45	41 1/2 42 1/2	47 7 6.	0 2 0.	Nov. 1870
512	West Wheel Frances, f. Illogan	106 15 0.	30	30 31	5 10 0.	0 10 0.	Jan. 1871
400	W. Wheel Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	115	120 125	671 10 0.	0 20 0.	Feb. 1871
512	Wheel Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6.	65	55 60	632 10 0.	0 10 0.	June 1868
512	Wheel Jane, s. l. Kea	10 15 0.	52	45 46	33 10 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
4295	Wheel Killy, f. St. Agnes	5 4 6.	9 1/2	9 10	6 0 0.	0 7 6.	Feb. 1871
1024	Wheel Killy, f. Uney Lelant	3 10 0	—	—	78 15 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
826	Wheel Margaret, f. Uney Lelant	12 10 0	—	—	71 7 6.	0 10 0.	Dec. 1870
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, f. Menheniot	8 0 0	13	12 1/2 13 1/2	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	Dec. 1870
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, f. l. Plymouth	2 12 6.	—	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
80	Wheel Owles, f. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	474 13 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1870
12000	Wheel Russell, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Dec. 1870
396	Wheel Seton, f. c. Camborne	60 0 0	25	24 25	254 15 0.	0 2 0.	Feb. 1869
17000	Wicklow, f. c. l. Wicklow	2 10 0	8	—	50 2 6.	0 2 6.	Sept. 1870

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamillos, f. Spain	2 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	0 13 0.	0 2 6.	Oct. 1870
130000	Almaden, f. Spain	1 0 0	1	1 1/2	0 1 6.	0 1 6.	Oct. 1870
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 6 0	—	—	0 1 6.	0 6 0.	Aug. 1868
15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	17	16 17	5 17 6.	0 10 0.	May 1870